The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The report on the Reform School investigation at last appears.

—The sawdust swindle is in successful operation in California.

—Marsh says he is preparing a full statement of the Belknap affair.

—E. B. Parsons & Co., bankers of De Ruyter, New York, failed yesterday.

—McMahon will not send in a Presidential message to the French Assembly to-day.

—Hon. Thurlow Weed is one of the most recent converts made by Moody and Sankey.

—Dufaue insists that the French Cabinet be formed exclusively from the party on the Left.

—The Legislative Committee has settled down now to the work of looking into our bond business.

—The London *Hour* says Mr. Schenck's course in quitting England without taking leave of the Queen is unprecedented.

—A son of James Lick, the California philanthropist, has recovered a judgment against his father for $3,285 for services.

—It is Judge Taft—one of the most popular and universally esteemed men—of Ohio, who is to take the reins in the War office.

—Among an invoice of old paper stock received at a Norwich paper mill recently was $50,000,000 in cancelled United States bonds.

—The post trader at Fort Leavenworth is like Bowen. He says he knows something which he would tell it required. Trot him out.

—The solemn question which now strikes terror to the heart of the free-born American citizen is, will Belknap or Marsh enter the lecture field?

—Gen. Pope is on his way to Washington to tell what he knows of the irregularities of Major Ingalls, late agent of the Five Nations of civilized Indians.

—The news comes from England that Rubenstein, the famous pianist, is in great danger of losing his sight. He refuses to have an operation performed.

—The New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company, who are erecting a bridge over the East River, have liabilities amounting to $586,481.01, with assets of $396.14.

—Over one-half of all the confirmed drunkards who take refuge in the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, New York, are permanently cured of their morbid appetite.

—The public schools of New York are greatly overcrowded, and evidences of measles, diptheria, and the whooping cough have become so marked that the public are alarmed.

—The revenue agent in South Carolina broke up thirty-three illicit distilleries, captured twenty-eight stills and 48,000 gallons gallons of the spirits, and caused the arrest of forty-four distillers.

—John Larkin, a prominent lumber dealer of Midland, Michigan, who failed recently, was treasurer of the Midland Railroad, and is short $22,000. He was arrested and gave bail yesterday.

—General Fremont is out in declaring that Marshall O. Roberts did authorize the putting of a $100,000 where it would do the most good in influencing Congressmen to pass the Texas Pacific bill.

—Mr. Albert Grant, sometimes called Baron Grant, says he is coming to America to defend himself and General Schenck against the accusations of the witness Lyon, whom he asserts to be no better than his name.

—The Rev. Isaac Taylor has in hand materials for another volume on the Etruscan language showing its non-Aryan character, and its close alliance with the Finnic, Turkic, and other languages of the Altaic stock.

—Una Lodge, U. D., was organized Saturday afternoon, in Clinton Room, Masonic Temple, New York city, in the presence of a large number of journalists, for whose special accommodation it has been established.

—Queen Victoria is gradually breaking away from her life of seclusion. She yesterday bestowed the grace of her presence at the ceremonies incidental to the opening of a hospital, and was received with a loyal ovation.

—Seth Green says that all the sea lions in San Francisco Bay do not destroy as many fish as one Chinaman does, and he admonishes the San Franciscans that if they kill the lions they will eternally regret their act.

—The appointment of Richard H. Dana Jr., to be Minister to England is universally commended by the press of the country, and the President is feliciaed upon his choice of a gentleman of such high culture and rare accomplishments.

—Mr. George Smith, the Assyrian explorer, has started for the East to renew his explorations. He proceeds first to Constantinople, next to Alexandria, and thence he will, perhaps, take a different route to the interior from that he has formerly followed.

—Capt. Harrison Parkinson, a canal-boat revivalist of notoriety in the vicinity of New York city, languishes in a New Jersey jail, in default of the payment of a fine of $5, which he incurred in an endeavor to pound his theology into a recalcitrant sinner.

—The Phelps murder trial was concluded yesterday, at Columbus, Ohio, by the acquittal of the accused, Leonard Phelps, who was indicted by the grand jury for murder in the second degree for killing his uncle at Westerville, last fall. The verdict is a great surprise.

—In twenty-two of the wards of New York city a population of 365,690 are housed in 17,110 dwellings, an average of 21½ persons to each dwelling. No permanent improvement of the laboring class can ever take place while young and old, male and female, and different families are thus crowded and packed together.

—Heiser & Co., of New York city, deny in toto the statement attributed to Fred. Mitchell, of Lansas City, to the effect that they stated that President Grant received a gold draft for $20,000 from the Emma Mine ring for inducing Schenck to become a director, and that the draft was negotiated through their house. The firm say there is not a word of truth in the story, as they will be glad to testify.

—Successful experiments have been recently made in France with a view of determining whether lines could be sent ashore from a stranded vessel by the aid of pigeons. The pigeon from the wrecked vessel, when set free and naturally flying to land, is able to convey a thread four hundred feet long and two-thousandths of an inch in diameter. People on the shore, by pulling the string, obtain a cord, and at length a strong rope, by which communication is had with the ship.

—At an interview between Captain Robinson and a representative of the Baltimore *Sun*, on the 6th inst., the former furnished the following as a sample of the charges made by J. C. Dent & Co. and their successors, J. S. Evans & Co., military and Indian traders at Fort Sill. An idea of the prevailing prices may be formed by citing a few items, as follows: Two bushels of potatoes, $10; five gallons of coal oil, $10; two pounds of cheese, 80 cents; six boxes of matches, 75 cents; a bottle of soothing syrup, $1.50; a broom, $1; flat-irons, 35 cents per pound; a tinpan, $1.50; a half bushel of potatoes, $3.25, a paper of needles, 25 cents; two pounds of crackers, $1.20.

—The Philadelphia Navy Yard is to be looked into. A committee from Washington arrived at Philadelphia yesterday and will proceed to investigate affairs there at once. The *Times* says: It appears by the information gained that there is a loss to the Government of $500,000 by the favoritism shown to contractors. The first charge enumerates that Nathaniel McKay, of Boston, who had the contract for the removal of the yard here for $28,000, bought off William Simpson and Charles Martin, who offered to do the work for $28,000. It also has transpired that piles of copper were covered with old iron, and sold as the latter material. The shops of the prominent junk dealers and the streets near the old Navy-yard are covered with material obtained surreptitiously from the yard. The committee also expect to have some further testimony relative to the manner in which the money for advertising the sale of the yard was expended.

—The report of the Royal Commission on Vivisection has just been laid before the British Parliament. The Commissioners, after having taken a great mass of evidence, came to the conclusion that it would not be reasonable, even if it were possible, to prevent experimentation on living animals. They refer to the whole history of medicine as pregnant with examples of benefits to humanity derived from such experiments. They quote, as illustrations, Harvey's great discovery of the circulation of the blood, the discovery of the action of the lacteal and lympathic system of vessels, and of the compound function of the spinal nerves. Harvey's discovery, almost wholly due to vivisections, is the foundation of all our knowledge of the treatment of the diseases of the heart and blood vessels, and in surgery bridges the interval between the old practice of searing stumps with red-hot irons and the present use of the carbolized ligature. In respect to the charges of cruelty, the Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals readily acknowledges that he does not know a single case of wanton cruelty.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Atlas, at New York; steamer Aspinwall, at New York; steamer Pennsylvania, at Queenstown; steamer Somerset, at Bristol; steamer State of Indiana at Larne.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Case of Ex-Secretary Belknap.

An Exciting Debate in the House.

The Question of Congressmen Appearing Before the Grand Jury Discussed.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1876.

SENATE.

The Revenue Laws.

Mr. GORDON submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to ascertain, if possible, what amendments to our revenue laws are necessary to secure economy and certainty in the collection of internal revenue, and prevent the recurrence of official frauds in that branch of the public service.

Laid on the table.

Protection of Agriculture.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the Senate bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, and a long discussion ensued, at the conclusion of which the bill was passed.

Army Sutlers.

Mr. HADDOCK introduced a bill to amend section 113 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the appointment of army sutlers. Referred. It vests the appointment of post traders in the Generals commanding the departments wherein they are situated.

The Admission of Pinchback.

The Senate then took up the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and Mr. CHRISTIANCY addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution, arguing that Pinchback had not a *prima facie* case, and that Kellogg was not Governor of Louisiana *de jure*.

The subject was discussed at some length, but without definite action the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Post Traderships.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to prevent a monopoly and exorbitant charges in trading establishments at military posts, and to secure good order at the same. Also, a bill to protect witnesses on the trial of impeachment cases. Referred.

The Resumption Bill.

Mr. CASON (Ind.) introduced a bill to repeal so much of the Resumption bill as provides for the redemption of legal tender notes. Referred.

Draws in Ohio River Bridges.

Mr. BANNING presented resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce adverse to any law requiring a draw to be provided in every bridge hereafter to be built across the Ohio river. Referred.

Taxation of Railways.

Mr. CROUNSE reported a bill declaring subject to State taxation lands heretofore granted to Pacific Railroad Companies.

After debate the bill was amended so as to make it apply to all land grant companies, and was passed.

The Case of Ex-Secretary Belknap.

Mr. CLYMER, rising to a question of privilege, stated that a subpoena had been served on him last evening, issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a Criminal Court, to appear before that court, and bring with him all papers, checks, documents, &c., to testify in regard to the charges pending in that court against the late Secretary of War. Two of his colleagues, Robbins and Blackburn, had been similarly subpœnaed. He (Clymer) had appeared before that court, and had stated that in obedience to the law he appeared before its bar to obey its order, but that as a member of a committee of the House, he felt it would be prejudicial to the highest interests of the country that his colleagues and himself should be compelled to state what had transpired in their committee room. He believed that such a course would not only close the mouths of all witnesses, but that in many cases it would drive them from the land. He had said, furthermore, that while not pleading their privileges as members of the House, they must nevertheless protest against being examined, and would only consent to be so examined after an order being made specially to that end by the Court. The Court had taken time for deliberation, and had determined, if it needed their attendance thereafter, to send for them. He had felt it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the House in order that the House might take such action in the matter as might be right, just and necessary.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. Clymer if the Court had asked or had desired to ask for any information that was not contained in the published report and was not a matter of record and of general notoriety. He could very well conceive that the gentleman from Pennsylvania might not wish to be called upon in that Court to testify of what was still a committee secret, but what point of delicacy could arise as to these matters, which were as common as history could make them, he could not see.

Mr. CLYMER replied that the Court had not proposed to ask them any question at all. They were to be examined before the Grand Jury. If questions were to have been asked by the Court in the presence of the public, he might not have as great an objection, but he and his colleagues had felt that if they were to go before a Grand Jury, whose proceedings were necessarily secret, that fact would strike terror everywhere throughout the land, and would close all avenues of testimony to the House and its committees.

Mr. BLAINE reminded Mr. Clymer that his own privilege as a member protected him, and there was no power to compel him to testify.

Mr. CLYMER repeated that he had stated to the Court that he did not intend to plead his privilege, so that it might not be said that he intended to exclude anything which should be rightfully known to the public.

Mr. ROBBINS, another member of the committee, made a like statement in reference to his being subpœnaed, &c., and declared it as his belief that the effect, if not the design, was to intimidate witnesses and throttle the investigation.

Mr. DANFORD, another member of the committee, said he had no subpœna to go before the Court, but he would like to know from the Chairman whether any additional testimony had been taken before the committee.

Mr. LAMAR objected to that question.

Mr. BLAINE—The objection must come from a most inconceivable motive.

Mr. LAMAR—It may be a motive that you misconceive, but, nevertheless it is a motive which I have, and that is the preservation of parliamentary order. I maintain that no member has a right to reveal the secrets of the committee room.

Mr. CLYMER said that there had been no additional testimony taken before the committee, but he repeated that the attempt to drag forth what occurred in committee could result in nothing else but detriment to the public weal.

Mr. BLAINE—There should be no division, or seeming division, between the two sides of the House in regard to the vigorous prosecution of public criminals. What was the object of this investigation except to bring offenders to criminal justice? Committees could not punish anybody. Everybody knew that this was a *brutum fulmen*.

Mr. CLYMER—I have stated the facts of the case to the House, and if the necessary imputation arises that some one in this district wishes to close the avenues of evidence all over the country it is not I who makes the charge, but the facts of the case.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman closes the avenues himself.

Mr. CLYMER—I will not permit the gentleman from Maine to impute to me motives which I do not understand, or to put insinuations in my mouth which I have not uttered.

Mr. BLACKBURN, another member of the committee, said he was not surprised at the uneasiness and nervousness manifested by the gentleman from Maine. He (Blackburn) did not intend to charge that it was the purpose of the Executive to intimidate witnesses, to throttle the investigation, and to afford immunity to criminals, but he did say that unless this gag process was stopped, the country would believe that that was the purpose, and he would believe it, too. [Applause on the Democratic side and question by Mr. Baine, "What gag process?"] It had gone forth to the country that the committee had connived at the absconding of an important witness against the protest of the Republican members of the committee, but it was needless for him to state that that charge was flatly false, and he only wondered that those Republican members had allowed it to go out on their authority without contradiction. He went on to argue that it would be utterly impossible ever to convict the late Secretary of War, or any other Cabinet officer, except by the testimony of accomplices, and yet the House was now to be told that an accomplice should not testify before a committee except at his own peril. It was against that that he protested. He intimated that the phrase "Let no guilty man escape" would be construed by the country to mean "Let no man escape who dare tell on those who are in authority." He warned the House that the voluminous investigations that were now progressing would be stopped, and that it would be utterly impossible to carry them further successfully unless there was a declaration that the testimony of witnesses should not be used against them.

Mr. LAMAR said that there should not be any exhibition of party feeling or excitement in the prevalence of such solemn events as were throwing their shadows over the House. It seemed to him that the voice of faction should at least be hushed. He regarded this mandate, or summons, or subpœna issued to members of committees by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as an outrage on the privilege of this House. He did not say that the object of the Court was to hush up or to suppress the investigation. The question was one purely of parliamentary privilege. He regarded it as a violation of the privileges of the House for a Court to issue a summons to a member or order him to bring along with him the records of the House, and to remain in Court, and not to depart until allowed by the Court or District Attorney.

Mr. BLAINE—Does not the gentleman from Mississippi see, and does not the whole country see, that having possession of evidence on which an indictment can be found, and having in its possession every paper in the case, the House puts itself behind its technical privileges and throws itself across the indictment of Belknap, and that to-day it stands as an obstacle, and the sole obstacle, to the indictment of the late Secretary of War.

Mr. LAMAR—Neither the gentleman from Mississippi nor the country, nor the gentleman from Maine sees any such thing.

Mr. BLAINE—It is nothing but that.

Mr. LAMAR—It is anything but that. The question is simply whether this House will permit its records to be at the beck and call of the District Court. There is no doubt but that when the investigation is completed it will be within the discretion of the House to permit the courts of the country to come in and get evidence, but not *pendente lite* while the investigation is going on and while the committee is taking further testimony. Such a proposition was monstrous and ridiculous.

Mr. BLAINE said he agreed with Mr. Lamar that while the affair was in *limine*, it would be improper for a court to interfere; but that was not the case here. The question was whether the House would permit testimony and papers in the hands of its committees to be sent to the Court. The House could refuse it or could send it, and now, said he, impetuously, I dare, I dare that side of the House to refuse it. [Applause on the Republican side and great excitement.]

Mr. LAMAR continued his remarks, which he closed by offering a resolution reciting the history of the case, declaring the mandate of the Court to be a breach of the privileges of the House, and directing the members of the committee to disregard such mandate.

Mr. KASSON invited the House to look coolly at the situation developed this morning. The question was raised here as a question of privilege on the part of a member of the House who had received a judicial invitation to aid in the indictment and punishment of a criminal. It was an extraordinary case, and one without a precedent and against precedent. He asked whether there had ever been any such proposition as had been suggested to the House, condemning a sworn executor of the laws because he had directed his subordinates to enforce those laws. The Grand Jury was sworn to indict men guilty of crime within their jurisdiction, and the House and committee had no right to embarrass the Grand Jury in the execution of the laws of the land.

Mr. MCCREERY reminded his colleague that the committee had in its possession a contract which must be the foundation of any proceeding for an indictment of this offender, that that contract was probably the very thing that the Grand Jury would get hold of.

Mr. CLYMER remarked that that contract was between Caleb P. Marsh and John S. Evans, and that the Secretary of War knew nothing of it when it was made, nor for two years afterwards.

Mr. KASSON, in the course of some further remarks, referred to an interview which Mr. Blackburn had had with some of the parties implicated, and suggested that the Grand Jury might have a desire to examine him about it.

Mr. BLACKBURN replied with some heat of manner that if the gentleman from Iowa said that he had had a conversation with Mrs. Belknap, and at great length, he would copy the remark of a Senator, and would authorize the gentleman from Iowa, whenever he heard anybody making any such statement, to say that he had his (Blackburn's) "authority for telling that man that he lies." [Great excitement.]

Mr. KASSON—Do I understand the gentleman to say that he had no conversation on the subject involved in this prosecution or in this community outside of the committee room?

Mr. BLACKBURN—I have filed a statement on the subject, which neither the gentleman from Iowa nor any other man can impugn.

Mr. KASSON—Then I appeal to that statement, and ask if that is not so? If the interview was not pertinent to the case, why are not the criminal courts of the country entitled to it? [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. BLACKBURN—Will the gentleman from Iowa inform the House whether the newspaper report is true that he and his colleague waited in a body on the former Secretary of War.

Mr. KASSON—I will answer the question with more cheerfulness than the gentleman has answered mine.

Mr. BLACKBURN—Then I trust the gentleman will tell us what occurred, and whether he is the repository for the confession of the guilty.

Mr. KASSON—I will respond to the subpœna to give any statement of fact in aid of the prosecution of crime. Will the gentleman do so much, or will he plead his privilege and decline to aid in the prosecution? Before the committee made its report there came a request to the entire Iowa delegation in both Houses to call on the Secretary of War, as he wanted to see them that day. We went in the evening, Senators and members, and we met this statement from him: "When I sent for you, gentlemen, I supposed there would be some opportunity to be heard in the House on this subject. I have now learned that I am impeached, so that it is useless for me to trouble you with what I was going to say as to the evidence in this case," and we left him.

Mr. AINSWORTH asked why the Iowa delegation had left him out.

The debate continued amid great excitement and with frequent demonstrations of applause and laughter on either side of the House. Mr. Blaine was the central figure on the Republican side of the House, at which all shafts of eloquence were launched from the Democratic side. The debate was of such length, extending over four hours, that it is impossible to give a connected summary of it. It was participated in by Messrs. Robbins, Singleton, Danford, Beebe, Cox, (N. Y.), Bright, Hoar, Knott and Hooker. The Republicans intimated that the witness Marsh had been allowed to escape from the country through some motive which the Democrats had, and it was charged on the Democratic side that the President and Cabinet were instrumental in driving him out of the country through intimidation. His escape was characterized by Mr. Beebe as that of an obscure, petty thief, and he suggested that the Democrats were so intent on greater game that they had allowed that miserable offender to slip through their hands, through the machinations of the Executive and Cabinet officers. The Democrats, however, he said, proposed to pursue, not the Marshes, who were mere trichinæ, but the villains in high places, and in that connection he quoted the doggerel rhyme:

"Some bait their hooks with mites of cheese,
And sit on a kennel to bob for fleas;
Others bait their hooks with tigers' tails,
And sit on a rock and bob for whales."

The gentlemen on the other side might pursue their flea-catching if they pleased, but the Democrats would drag from their turbid waters of pollution whales, and would supplement, perhaps, by dragging out the leviathan himself, and exposing him to the indignation of an outraged community.

Finally the debate closed, and the House proceeded to vote on a resolution offered by Mr. Hoar as a substitute for Mr. Lamar's, and which proposed to declare that members subpœnaed were at liberty to attend the Crimical Court and give such evidence and produce such documents as relate to the charge against W. W. Belknap for receiving a bribe from one Marsh.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 84, nays 128.

Mr. Lamar's original resolution was then agreed to—yeas 139, nays 75.

Naval Investigation.

Mr. WHITTHORN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted to the House the testimony of E. F. Wolf, of Washington, formerly bookkeeper to S. P. & A. P. Brown, navy contractors and claim agents of Washington, in which he declined to answer the following questions: First, did you ever take any money from Brown and hand it to anybody connected with the naval service; and, second, did you know of any commission or payment having been in any way paid to anybody connected with the naval service?

Mr. WHITTHORN also offered a resolution directing the Speaker to issue his warrant directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody the body of Elchias F. Wolf, and to bring him to the bar of the House to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. Adopted.

Adjourned.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

PETITION FOR A FREE PIPE LINE LAW.

Protest from Pittsburgh Against Secession.

THE WATER WORKS QUESTION AGAIN DISCUSSED.

Mr. Long's Hillside Slope Bill Passed by the House.

MEETING OF MINERS TO DISCUSS THE VENTILATION BILL.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1876.

SENATE.

Free Pipe Line.

Mr. NEWMYER presented a petition of about two thousand citizens of Allegheny asking for the passage of a free pipe line bill.

Opposed to Secession.

Mr. WOOD presented a protest of citizens of the Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, against a division of the city.

The Pittsburgh Water Works.

On motion of Mr. COOPER, the vote by which the bill increasing the debt of Pittsburgh for the water works was defeated was reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr. NEWMYER, was postponed for the present.

Bills Passed.

The bill providing for the relief of Levi Simson, a soldier of the war of 1812, was passed.

The bill enabling banks to consolidate was also passed.

The House bill empowering camp meetings to employ police passed, as did also the bill relating to damages and mesne profits.

The bill relating to the entry of satisfaction of judgments which have been fully paid passed.

HOUSE.

The Ventilation Bill.

Mr. ZERN presented petitions of miners of Allegheny county praying for the passage of the Ventilation bill.

House of Refuge Report.

The House of Refuge report was presented by the Chairman, Mr. Plummer.

Bills Passed.

A supplement to an act approved April 29, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies," came up on final passage. An attempt was made to defeat it by Philadelphia members, but the bill passed.

The bill relating to an appeal from the decision of township officers was passed.

Also, the bill authorizing appeals in cases of summary convictions and judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate or court not of record.

A supplement to the act authorizing and requiring auditors to publish annual statements of receipts and expenditures of road commissioners.

The following were also passed:

Fixing the compensation of township supervisors.

Providing for the appraisement, collection and payment of damages to private property by the grading of streets and alleys.

Repealing an act encouraging the destruction of hawks, owls and crows in Adams county.

The bituminous ventilation bill was made the special order of the day for Thursday.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at three o'clock, and resumed the consideration of bills on third reading, when the following passed finally, except where otherwise stated:

Mr. Long's Hillside slope bill passed finally.

An act relating to investments held by executors, trustees or other fiduciaries. Passed.

An act to prevent the unlicensed sale of merchandise at auction by other than licensed venders and auctioneers. Postponed for the present.

An act making an appropriation to provide for an educational display at the Centennial Exposition, and to erect a suitable school house or other building for the purpose. Passed.

An act ceding certain water lots in and adjoining the city of Erie to said city, for the improvement thereof. Passed.

An act to defray the expenses of the National Guard in suppressing riots in Luzerne, Northumberland and Schuylkill counties. Passed.

Non-concurred.

The House non-concurred with the Senate amendments to several bills, and appointed a Conference Committee in regard to the same.

Fruit Display at the Centennial.

Mr. MYLIN read in place an act making an appropriation to the Fruit Growers' Association, to enable them to make a display of fruit in this State at the Centennial Exhibition.

The balance of the session was taken up by the passage of bills on first reading, among which was Mr. Billingsley's Monongahela slack water bill.

Adjourned.

Meeting of Miners.

The miners held a meeting to-night in the hall of the House, Mr. Jackson, of Mercer, presiding, when the ventilation bill was discussed on their side of the question by Messrs. Stinner, Bowll and others, and against the passage of the bill by John F. Dravo. K.

"Grave" Swindling.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Wm. Patrick, an old and honored citizen of St. Louis, President of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Marble Company, says the Government lost over $200,000 in the letting of the contract for headstones for soldiers' graves. He asserts that the bid of the Knoxville Company for stones was over $60,000 less than that of the man who got the contract, and that after the award was made there were modifications of the contract which reduced the cost of the stones to the contractor considerably over $100,000.

SECOND EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Post Traderships Scandal.

The Investigating Committee Before the District Court.

A Woman's Quarrel the Cause of Belknap's Woes.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1876.

Belknap, Post Traderships, etc.

Capt. Geo. L. Robinson, of Baltimore, has received a communication from H. B. Banning, chairman of the House Committee on Military-Affairs, requesting him to appear before that committee to make a complete statement of matters within his knowledge bearing upon the pending investigation. Captain Robinson states that he is very anxious to appear before the committee, and will do so immediately should his counsel consent, which, he says, is most probable, as it will give him an opportunity to show the charges made against him to be false. He acknowledges having written a letter to Secretary Belknap, charging J. S. Evans & Co. with maliciously slandering the Secretary by saying he accepted bribes from them, and offering his services to prosecute them. Captain Robinson says his design in writing the letter was to influence Belknap to retain him in the army. His trial was pending at the time.

Secretary Chandler says the story of an interview between him and General Belknap and wife on Thursday morning, and the purported full confession, is all made up.

Representatives Clymer, Blackburn and Robbins, of North Carolina, members of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, appeared this morning before the Criminal Court, and stated that they had been subpœnaed to appear before the Grand Jury. They desired the authority of the Court to interrogate them as to the testimony of any witness before a committee of Congress; besides, they are constantly engaged in their duties as members of the committee, which would make it inconvenient for them to be present. They did not wish to plead their privileges, but to enter their protests, not only here, but on the records of Congress for the country. District Attorney Wells said he thought he could remove the difficulty presented. In the first place, he said, he had no motive or desire to ask any member of the committee anything as to any matter testified to by any witness before the committee; and, in the second place, while appreciating the duties and engagements of the distinguished gentleman, he thought the Grand Jury would fix such time as would subject the gentlemen to the least inconvenience. The Congressmen said, in reply, that if they were required to go before the Grand Jury and testify in relation to any matter, it would be impossible for them as members of the committee to give due attention to the examination of the matter with which they were especially instructed. Judge McArthur remarked that it would not be competent for them to testify as to what a witness said before the committee, because that would be only hearsay evidence. He would consider the subject and confer with the District Attorney, so that when the gentlemen were wanted they could be so informed. The gentlemen then left the court.

The District Attorney to-day sent one witness before the Grand Jury, who were considering the charges against Belknap, and will send others.

The Grand Jury to-day examined Col. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the Belknap case, and to-morrow Wm. Tomlinson, Mrs. Belknap's brother, will appear before them as a witness.

Belknap has not yet been brought before the Police Court to give bail for his appearance at Court.

The opinion prevails among lawyers who have examined the case that since the flight of Marsh there is no such testimony in the possession of the House of Representatives as would convict Belknap either on impeachment or in the Criminal Court, Marsh having left with the committee no paper, note or other evidence showing Belknap's transactions. Efforts are being made, however, to prevent to procure additional testimony to support the impeachment articles.

A Women's Quarrel the Cause of Belknap's Woes.

The friends of Gen. Belknap insist that Mrs. Belknap is alone responsible for his fall. They say that the true story is this: When Mrs. Belknap, then Mrs. Bower, tempted by the ambition to rival the gay dames of our Capital, accepted the Marsh bribe and used her influence with her sister to secure the purchased office, she concealed from the Secretary all of the iniquitous transactions. After, when she became Mrs. Belknap, the Secretary was made to believe that the $20,000 that came to her from the policy on her former husband's life had been intrusted to Mr. Marsh, who had been very successful in its investment. He had increased it to $100,000, and the money she received was from that source. When the Secretary met Mr. Marsh he treated the matter as any man would. Now mark the evidence in favor of this story: He not only endorsed the drafts, which he would not have done had he known of the frauds, but, when the changes were made, he insisted upon Marsh's going before the committee and telling what he knew. It was only when he appeared and the facts were made known to him that he knew and realized the horrible truth. At this point his nerve and brain gave way. It was well enough to say he would make no defense in his wife's dishonor. It is noble in him to so determine, but such a course did not save her, and only added to her misery and anguish of knowing that she had dragged down her wretched husband. One of the counsel of General Belknap said he was a much-injured man, and that Mrs. Belknap was the guilty party. This remark has led to the inference that the line of defense will be to prove that Gen. Belknap was not cognizant of his wife's dealings with Marsh, and believed, as has been alleged, that Marsh was paying interest on her money which had been given to him for investment.

Donn Piatt publishes the following in connection with Mrs. Belknap and the great scandal. The lawyer to whom he refers is understood to be George Pendleton: The Bower estate, of Cincinnati, had a claim against the Government for transportation during the war over the Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. Stanton rejected the claim as not based on equity. Schofield, his successor, did the same. Rawlins followed the same example. But a prominent attorney and a Democratic candidate for the Presidency when Belknap came in was employed by Mrs. Bower, then Belknap's sister-in-law, and the Secretary promptly allowed the principal and interest of the doubtful demand. The amount paid Mrs. Bower for her services varies, as told by different people, from $10,000 to $25,000.

It has come out here that the exposure of Belknap by Marsh was not because of the latter's Spartan virtue which permitted him to steal but not to lie, but was the result of a quarrel between the wives of the two men. Marsh's wife is a woman of as great beauty and personal appearance as Mrs. Belknap, and the two often had had those painful little differences arising from social rivalry. Mrs. Marsh and the present Mrs. Belknap were old friends before the advancement of Gen. Belknap. About a year ago a misunderstanding occurred between them, and Mrs. Marsh, considering herself to have been treated with indignity, broke off her relations with her former friend and vowed vengeance upon her and hers. When the pressure of the committee was put upon Marsh, his wife insisted that he should no longer attempt to screen the Secretary. The ruin of Mrs. Marsh socially is as complete as that of Mrs. Belknap. Her husband is a fugitive from justice, and she has accompanied him. Marsh was held in utter contempt here by all who knew him before his revelations, and, whatever may be the feeling that he only did his duty in the matter by exposure, he is none the less despised for that act of disloyalty to his confederate than the first disloyalty to the Government. It is not believed that Mrs. Belknap first suggested the bribery to Marsh, but he was the original tempter of the woman.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Another Weak Bridge—Eleven Persons Killed.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, while a way freight train, with a passenger car attached, was crossing the bridge over the narrow passage on the Harper's Ferry and Valley branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, sixty-three miles from Harper's Ferry, the middle span gave away, and the engine, tender and train fell through, and were wrecked. The following are the names of the killed: W. A. Wightburn, of Edinburg, Va.; C. L. Nole, Mt. Jackson, Va.; R. E. Hammond, Mt. Jackson, Va.; R. L. Wood, Richmond; C. H. Hodgeson, Berkely Springs, a member of the West Virginia Legislature; J. A. Baldwin, Baltimore; Mr. Gano, Winchester; A. C. Bowers, a commercial traveler of Baltimore; F. Donavan, engine man, Sandy Hook, Md.; J. D. Chapman and F. Jefferson, brakemen, Winchester Va. Six persons were wounded, including Bernard Hughes, of Wisconsin.

NEW YORK.

Terrible Holocaust in Brooklyn.

Eighteen Aged and Infirm Men Burned or Suffocated to Death.

Horrible Sights After the Fire.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1876.

A Horror in Brooklyn.

A house for aged people, conducted by the Catholic community known as the "Little Sisters of the Poor," and located in the eastern district of Brooklyn, was completely burned this morning. The house comprised a four story building, with two wings, and contained one hundred and [illegible] inmates. When the [illegible] made aware of the fire a panic se[illegible] and the Sisters being [illegible] through the building, some escaping [illegible] street, but others sinking down exhausted, overcome by fright and smoke. The police and firemen rescued all these, but a number who could not get to the lower floors by reason of the smoke and flames ran for the roof. All who reached here were rescued, but some inmates, too feeble to run or clamber, were burned to death, while two, who threw themselves from the upper windows, were fatally injured. Five bodies have been taken from the ruins. The loss on building and furniture is $25,000; insurance $30,000.

Later.

A later report from the fire makes it more disastrous in its results than was at first noted. It seems the fire was discovered in the south wing, occupied by the male portion of the inmates, and contained seventy-two persons, whose ages varied from sixty-eight to one hundred and five years. The fire was discovered by a person on the street, who gave the alarm by ringing the bell of the institution, awakening the Sisters and aged inmates. When the firemen arrived the flames were sweeping through the south wing in every direction, and it was not until about nine o'clock that the fire had been reduced to smouldering embers in the basement, that the firemen were enabled with ladders to examine the upper stories of the burned wing, when they found seventeen men burned in their beds in the upper stories. The bedsteads were made of iron, and rested on the charred beams, which had remained in their places. The bodies were burned to a crisp, rendering them totally unrecognizable. It is said thirty are missing, and it is feared that the burned bodies of some may be found among the debris of the fire in the basement. The firemen succeeded in saving the main building and south wing, which is occupied by about sixty old women.

Another Account.

In one of the rooms on the third story, second tier, a horrible sight presented itself to the gaze of the fireman who first was able to make his way through the smoke and flame into it. There, stretched on their pallets, the mattresses, quilts, and even pillows of which had been singed by the fire, being partially covered with the water that subdued the flames around them, were the corpses of nine unfortunate creatures, some of whom were paralytics, and all of whom had been unable to leave their beds. A few of them were burned and the hair upon their heads singed, but all doubtless died from suffocation, caused by the smoke. On the second floor, likewise, one old man was found dead, seated in a chair. He also died of asphyxia, and had been so infirm that he was unable to leave his seat.

After the firemen saw the flames were subdued, a trying duty awaited them. In the ruins it was certain were the bodies of many who had perished in a most terrible manner, but what number or who they were was impossible to determine, for the men, as fast as they could escape, were either housed in the residences of the neighborhood or were wandering about in a half-crazed, and in some instances in a half-clad condition. The firemen, however, continued the work of pouring water on the embers, and when these cooled they began the search for those that were burned. Their labors brought from beneath the debris the charred and mangled bodies of eight men, whose remains fell with the floors on which they perished. This made in all eighteen victims of the holocaust, including those who died from suffocation. Those burned were, of course, unrecognizable, and their blackened remains presented a sickening sight as the firemen dragged them out and gave them in charge of the Sisters, the clergy and the Brethren from St. John's College. These in turn conveyed the remains to the basement of the institution and there wrapped them up in sheets and blankets to await the arrival of the Coroner. Most of the missing have been accounted for, and the above, it is believed, comprises the total list of those burned.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

ICELAND.

Starvation on the West Manna Islands.

COPENHAGEN, March 7.—The last mail from Iceland reports that five hundred inhabitants of the West Manna Islands, a group lying to the south of Iceland, and belonging to Denmark, are probably dying of starvation. The fisheries there last year were unsuccessful, and the inhabitants, fearing their food would not last them throughout the winter, sent to Iceland, asking for supplies. Accordingly a small quantity of supplies was dispatched about a month ago. However, a bottle was found on the coast of Iceland, containing a letter, stating that the supplies on hand were only adequate for one week, and a famine was inevitable. The dangerous seas during the winter months renders communication with the West Manna islands almost impossible.

FRANCE.

The Assembly.

VERSAILLES, March 7.—The members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies held merely formal sittings to-day. The Republican Union subsequently held a meeting. Gambetta made a speech counselling united action, especially in view of the ministerial question. The meeting adopted a resolution declaring Republicans would only support a homeogenous cabinet which is firmly resolved to administer the affairs of the country in a thoroughly Republican sense, in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution and will of the nation. Ex-President Thiers and Jules Simon were not present, both objecting to the meeting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fugitive Slave Circular.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House this evening Cardesell presented a petition for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the fugitive slave circular.

A Compliment to President Grant.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Times* says President Grant has returned to a custom as honorable to the United States as it is agreeable to other countries in nominating R. H. Dana to succeed Mr. Schenck. An American minister could bring no better credentials than the reputation of Mr. Dana.

TURKEY.

A Republic Proclaimed in Sowia.

VENICE, March 7.—The *Tempso* publishes a dispatch from Seagabria, dated to-day, stating that a republic has been proclaimed in Sowia, the obenovitch dynasty deposed, and Prince Milan escorted to the frontier.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN PUBLIC.

Her Tour of London Yesterday—The Ovation Tendered Her—A London Holiday.

LONDON, March 8.—Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice to-day traversed London by way of the Thames embankment, Queen Victoria street, Cornhill, Leadenhall street and Whitechapel to open the new wing of the London hospital in Whitechapel road. A large body of troops acted as an escort and immense and enthusiastic crowds of people lined the streets through which the royal party passed. A triumphal arch was erected, and many buildings were profusely decorated. Business at the Stock Exchange and the Royal Exchange, which are nearly on the line of the route, were neglected for the time. The residents of the East End are observing the day as a holiday.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Judge Taft, of Ohio, Appointed Secretary—He Accepts the Office.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Judge Taft telegraphed to President Grant this evening accepting the appointment of Secretary of War.

We are receiving calls daily from those who have had cheap dental work done and been humbugged. We perform first-class operations at a reasonable price and warrant all our work. Dr. G. W. Spencer, 254 Penn avenue.

N. B. Take gas if you want to have your teeth extracted without pain.

HOMOEOPHATIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Fine French and Bohemian Cut, Engraved and Decorated Goblets, Champagne and Wine Glasses, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

[illegible] Last Night—The Finances [illegible] to Reduce Salaries of [illegible] Representation at the Centennial, &c.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City [illegible] night in the Common Council chamber, for the purpose of effecting an organization for the current year. Mr. Malcolm Hay was chosen temporary President, and Mr. David Patterson temporary Secretary. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Joseph King. The Board was organized permanently by the re-election of Rev. Mr. King as President and Mr. C. W. Benney as Secretary. Both returned thanks for the renewed honor. The question of the election of a Treasurer being taken up, Mr. Benney stated that a Depository would soon have to be chosen and that the chief officer in whatever institution might be selected acted as Treasurer. Mr. Hay said the law required the election of a Treasurer, although the office had never been filled and did not appear to be a necessary one. However, he did not think it out of place to call attention to the matter.

Mr. Hobson submitted the annual report of the Finance Committee, showing the receipts and expenditures up to the first of February, and the amount necessary to pay the teachers and defray the contingent expenses of the Board to the close of this school year. The receipts, including a loan of $4,872, were $126,753.04. Expenditures, $121,-[illegible].56. The balance on hand June 1st will be [illegible]95.48. The estimate of expenses for the year commencing September next is $117,000. The net receipts from taxes are estimated at $93,535.47; the addition of this, of the State appropriation, $16,-[illegible] that will be left [illegible] will make $115,-[illegible] [illegible] would be necessary. The report was approved and resolutions were adopted levying a tax of [illegible] one-fourth mills on the dollar for school purposes; recommending the Committee on Teachers and Salaries to report upon the advisability of making a reduction in the salaries of principals and teachers, and directing the President and Secretary to give their note to the First National Bank for $20,000, payable in four months without interest, to cover overdrafts allowed by the proposal of the bank.

A gentleman from the Tenth ward presented a protest signed by a minority of the members of the Tenth ward School Board, against the action of the majority in accepting the certificates of the election of Messrs. Carr and Morrow as successors to Messrs. Elliott and Welte, on the ground that it was illegal and unwarranted. The President ruled the protest out of order, on the ground that the matter complained of is entirely within the jurisdiction of the local board, and that the Board of Control has nothing to do with it. Mr Smith appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the decision was sustained upon being put to a vote.

Mr. Miller, from the special committee appointed to make arrangements for a proper representation of the schools of Allegheny at the Centennial Exhibition, reported that, together with the principals, they had thoroughly investigated the matter, and arrived at the conclusion that the best method would be to exhibit on paper the work of the scholars in the various branches of study and departments of the schools. The names of the scholars and the grades to which they belong are to be given, but not the ward. The report was approved, and an appropriation of $150 was made to cover the expenses of the committee.

Mr. Ritenour offered a resolution reducing the salary of the Librarian of the Public Library from $1,000 to $720 per annum; fixing the salary of the Assistant Librarian at $250 a year, the same it has heretofore been, and providing that hereafter the Board of Control shall assume the duty of electing persons to fill both of the aforesaid positions. Mr. Miller moved as an amendment that the election of a Librarian and Assistant for the ensuing year take place at the meeting upon the first Tuesday of April, and annually thereafter upon the same day. The amendment was accepted and the resolution then adopted.

Mr. R. C. Miller was unanimously elected Chairman of the Library Committee [illegible].

City Superintendent Davis reported the enrollment of pupils last month to be 9,354; average attendance 8,137; per cent. of attendance 87.

Adjourned.

OUR FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.

Preliminary Session of the Investigating Committee—Addresses.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the financial affairs of this city held a preliminary meeting yesterday morning in the private office of Mayor McCarthy. The members present were Messrs. Graff, Miner, Swan and Carson. In addition to them were Judge Mellon, Jos. Kelly, Alex. King, A. W. Foster, John Ballantine and C. W. Robb, who appeared in divers capacities. Mr. Mellon stated that Mr. Kelly and himself had been retained in behalf of the taxpayers, and Mr. Robb for the business men. He further said that Mr. Kelly had left their joint work to him and that he would bring such matters before the committee as would be found to be within the scope of their examination. The people returned their gratitude to the House of Representatives for the opportunity thus afforded to inquire into the municipal affairs of the city. The people also thanked Governor Hartranft, for he really was the prime mover in these kind of inquiries. When the Governor was here last summer the taxpayers found he was in accord with them in the great problems of the day. Commencing with consolidation, when the debt of city was but $3,000,000, the Judge led his listeners through the labyrinthian mazes of what he was pleased to term "the ring," until now the debt is $14,000,000, and we have little or nothing to show for it. When the six townships outside of the city were grabbed in we were to have free bridges at the end of every street, and beautiful parks away out on the Squirrel Hills, about which the people knew as much as of the interior of Africa. Engineer corps were put upon these hills without regard to the topographical condition of the rural wards, and in a little while surveying parties were as thick as "the grasshoppers in Kansas." We did not call them streets, but adopted Latin and French terms, and called them Boulevards and Grand avenues, and covered them with soft, wood pavements. The fountains for the parks must have water, and in order to supply the same, water works were required, with power to throw the stream in each fountain several hundred feet above the highest hill, that pedestrians traveling on the Boulevards could see the spray above the tallest hills. The Judge said that in the course of the investigation they might have to inquire into the course of some of the City Hall officials, but no personal offense was intended. A "Ring" seemed to control the affairs of City Hall. They seemed to ignore all the people desire—they ignore their remonstrances, they ignore the independent press, and indeed the whole press of the city. No matter if the newspapers make disclosures, or how ridiculous their course appears, they pay no attention to the charges. The Judge then cited how the genteel "Ring" effected everything to suit their own purpose, and closed by remarking that they would endeavor to have a full investigation. He was followed by Mr. Robb, who said that the people were unwilling to have the constitutional limit exceeded in the contracting of indebtedness. Mr. Graff said the committee was on hand to do its duty, and would do justice to everybody. Mr. Carson said the Republicans in the Legislature had manifested greater zeal for the investigation than the Democrats, and that the investigation was not ordered by a party vote. Nobody else having a speech to make the committee adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

BISHOP DOMENEC'S FAREWELL.

Reasons for the Division of the Diocese—Order of Consecration.

In the *Catholic Journal* of to-day will be published the farewell letter of Bishop Domenec to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Pittsburg h. The address opens with the statement that it is his last official act. It then recites the reasons which led to the division of the diocese. The principal one named is that it was required for the good of the religion and the Church. He says: "In 1860, there were fifty thousand Catholics in the Diocese; now there are more than two hundred thousand. The same must be said in regard to the increase of priests, churches and schools. In Allegheny county alone more than twenty-six churches have been built, and large additions have been made to others; eight new religious female communities have been introduced and twenty new convents erected. The number of charitable and educational institutions have also largely increased."

While the Bishop did not attempt to avoid the harrassing duties, they became to heavy for him. The division was first broached in 1874, at a meeting of the Prelates of the Province of Baltimore. It was then decided necessary, and in November of last year Bishop Domenec went to Rome and effected the division. He further says: "Another thought will come to some, that is, why did we not remain in the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and for what reason were we transferred to the new Diocese of Allegheny? To this we will say that we asked from the Holy See to be transferred to the new Diocese, and gave our reasons for it, and since the Holy See granted our petition every Catholic ought to think that our reasons were good and just."

The selection of Allegheny City as the See of the new Diocese, so near Pittsburgh, is defended by citing similar instances. The rest of the address is devoted to words of farewell, and commendation of his successor, Bishop Tuigg. The address will be read in all the churches next Sunday.

Father Hickey, Vicar General, has made an order for the installation of Bishop Domenec and the consecration of Bishop Tuigg on the 19th instant.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate were placed on file in the Recorder's office yesterday:

Wm. Humphreys et ux. to Frederick Walters, May 3, 1875; two lots on Fairview avenue, Chartiers township. Price.......$750

Frederick Walters et ux. to James Mackey, March 1, 1876; same property as above. Price......$850

Henrich Engles et ux. to John Stumbilig, February 28, 1876; lot on Butler street, Fifteenth ward, city. Price.......$7,300

Wm. McMinn to Hannah McMinn, February 28, 1876; 178 acres 20 perches in Findley township. Consideration.......nom.

Sarah E. Marshall and husband to A. D. Burns, June 30, 1875; 62 acres 120 perches in Findley township. Consideration.......$325

Michael McTighe et al. to Mrs. Mary Kally, October 9, 1875; lot on Charlotte street, Fifteenth ward, city. Consideration.......nom.

Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association to Wm. C. Watson, September 2, 1875; lot on Holmes avenue, Eighteenth ward, city. Consideration.......$850

S. H. Geyer et ux. to Jennie Gardner, February 25, 1876; lot in Twentieth ward, city. Price.......$7,500

Charles Lennig et ux. to David Hostetter, February 17, 1876; tract of land in Indiana township, on Pennsylvania Canal. Price.......$9,500

Ale and Beer Spigots,

Liquor Mixers, Bar Spoons, in great variety, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

To Life Insurance Agents.

Wanted in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania a live man of experience to take the General Agency of a Life Insurance Company of New York.

For a successful man, one who can get business, and who can furnish references as to ability and integrity, this is a chance for a contract on *very liberal* terms. Address Box No. 3005, Postoffice, New York City.

MWF

Hotel Proprietors

who are about fitting up their tables and bars with glassware, will find the best stock in the city at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

We Are Now Selling

Our large and elegant stock of German Student, Fancy Parlor, Dining Room and Hall Lamps, chandeliers of all styles, brackets and side lights, lanterns of all descriptions at cost. We make the fittings for parties who are dissatisfied with exorbitant gas bills, and put lamps for burning oil in place of gas. This is an excellent opportunity to purchase cheap. Call and see us.

E. D. WEYBURN & Co.
90 Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wine, Ale and Beer Glasses,

in great variety, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

A COWARDLY DEED.

An Attempt in Allegheny to Assassinate.

On Monday evening about eight o'clock an attempt was made, on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, to assassinate Mr. Charles Lindsey, son of James E. Lindsey, who resides on Market near Greenwood street. He had been out collecting money during the evening and as he was on his way home, walking along Beaver avenue, a man suddenly struck at him with a knife, while passing by. He dodged the weapon, so that it only cut a large rent in the left side of his coat and vest, and then struck the would be assassin a blow in the face, whereupon he fled. Officers Geary and Whittaker were notified of the affair and called upon Mr. Lindsey but he was unable to give a description of his assailant, so no arrests were made.

ALDERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting Last Night—Progress of the New Bill.

The Aldermen's Association held a regular monthly meeting last night, President O'Donnell in the chair. There were present Aldermen Cassiday, Recording Secretary; Burke, Butler, Logan, Donnelly, Fitzsimmons, McKenna, Hartman and McMasters.

A number of additional petitions favoring the passage of the bill enlarging the jurisdiction of Aldermen in civil cases were handed in to be forwarded to Harrisburg. A letter from Speaker Patterson to Corresponding Secretary Mercer was read, speaking favorably of the bill and its passage.

After a general discussion of the bill, but the transaction of no further business, the Association adjourned.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. T. N. Miller, President of the Atlas Works, states that their unsecured debts are exceeded five hundred per cent. by their assets.

***Mr. M W. Echols will deliver an address this evening before Triumph Lodge No. 68, A. O. U. W., at their lodge room on Fifth avenue. Members and their friends are invited to attend.

***Wm. McCreary, President of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, leaves New York to-day for London, where he hopes to effect a loan for the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad. He will be gone about two months.

Important to School Directors.

In order to remedy the defect in the returns for School Directors at the late municipal election, Prothonotary Kennedy has prepared blanks, which he desires those who were candidates for Directors to call at his office, and procure and fill up. They will then be presented to the Court, and a decision obtained as to who were elected, upon which certificates will be issued.

Dry Goods at Your own Price.

Continued sale to close out the business before April 1st at Messrs. J. B. Heard & Co.'s, 52 Sixth street, between Penn and Liberty. Still greater bargains will be offered from this date in Muslins, Flannels, Waterproof Cassimeres, Cloaks, Shawls, &c. Splendid bargains in Dress Goods, many of which we offer at one-half their cost. Black Goods, Black Cashmeres, Black Alpacas, Mohairs, etc., at lower prices than ever before known to the trade. Black Silks. We call special attention to our stock of Fine Black Silks which we warrant to wear, and which have been reduced from 50 cents to $1.00 per yard. Early in March we will offer our Spring and Summer Stock, including Black Hernanies, Grenadines, Silks, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., at prices to insure their rapid sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of ANDREW D. MENOR, deceased, late of Moon township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them for settlement.

JOS. R. EDMUNDSON, Administrator, Remington, Pa.

c5

THE ESTATE OF MISS HANNAH LOCKHART, deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Hannah Lockhart, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement to J. H. ROBB, Administrator, Mt. Lebanon P. O., Allegheny county, Pa.

c4:w-S

PHELPS & M'KEE

SUCCESSORS TO

R. H. Hartley & Co.,

CONTINUE THE

SADDLE, HARNESS, TRUNK AND TRAVELING BAG

Business at the old stand, NO. 90 WOOD STREET, where can be found a general assortment of all articles in our line, of good quality and at reasonable prices. Call and see us. c6

PACKING BOXES

MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF

BILL STUFF

ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.

WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.

G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,

29th and Liberty Streets.

b59

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ W. W. TYSON,

Sealer of Weights & Measures,

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Office---41 Federal St., Allegheny City.

Box 243, Pittsburgh.

Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. a96

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOSEPH A. STONE,

OF MCKEESPORT,

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY,

B. B. COURSIN,

OF MCKEESPORT.

Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

MARKET STREET,

Invite the special attention of

DRY GOODS,

NOTION AND MILLINERY TRADE

TO THEIR LINE OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

NOW OPEN!

Embracing all the latest novelties and most desirable Goods to be found in the market at bottom prices.

Wholesale Exclusively. Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,

Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing & all kinds of Sheet Iron Work

ALSO COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Works, 55 and 56 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS AND FENCES

FOR LAWNS, BRIDGES, CEMETERIES, &C.

WROUHGT IRON & WIRE WINDOW GUARDS,

Wire Goods of Every Description at Lowest Prices.

LAUDERBACH & CO.,

33 AND 34 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Macfarlane & Patterson

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MACFARLANE DOUBLE WARM AIR

FURNACE!

The Cheapest and best in use,

AND AGITATING GRATE,

Cook and Heating Stoves,

38 WOOD STREET.

☞SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

T. & J. T. M'CANCE,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 196 LIBERTY STREET.

Ben Franklin Insurance Co

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICES---41 AND 43 OHIO STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HENRY IRWIN, President. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

HOUSE PAINTERS,

NO. 135 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR SMITHFIELD STREET.

☞MIXED PAINT AND GLASS FOR SALE. Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & Co.

141 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SMALL PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPH AND PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, etc., which they offer at very low prices.

1876. MARCH. 1876.

ERWIN'S

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

For the early Spring season. Full lines of everything in the way of

Dress Goods!

DOMESTIC AND

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

At the lowest prices.

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, Utica, Hill, Wamsutta, Half Bleached Pocahontas, Androscoggin, Laconia. The above comprises the best makes in the market, and each and all of them our prices will be the lowest.

SHIRT FRONTS.

At 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 37, 40, 45 and 50c, in all styles of shield and plain. We have the entire sale of the celebrated "Double Combination" Shirt Fronts superior to any other made.

New Dress Goods.

New Plaids, plain and twilled at 12½ cents. Very handsome styles.

Plain Brocade and Striped Mohair Goods,

At 20 cents. Many of these reduced from 27½c.

At 25c, the largest variety of

DRESS GOODS

We ever before offered—many of them at not over one-third to one-half their value.

TABLE LINENS

In Bleached, Half Bleached and Turkey Red, at from 25c per yard to $1.

NAPKINS AND TOWELS

EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

Prints, Percales & Ginghams.

Our stock of the above goods is replenished by daily arrivals of new and handsome styles. Stock always new and fresh.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Our Cashmere Department, notwithstanding the large sales we have made during the past few weeks, will be kept constantly full of our celebrated Black Cashmeres at 75, 85, 90c and $1.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

GOLD SOAP.

T. C. JENKINS,

SOLE AGENT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,

SELL THEIR

FINE BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER AT $1.50 PER DOZ., PINTS.

Refunding 70c for the Empty Bottles.

The Best Quality of Ale and Porter

For sale to the trade in Casks or Bottles.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave

We offer special inducements in a large line of

Guinet Cachmire Finish

BLACK SILKS

The celebrated make of Lyons Black Silks in rich Cachmire finish, warranted to give entire satisfaction and at prices very much lower than they have been for years.

100 PIECES OF

PACIFIC PERCALES

15c, REAL VALUE 25c.

These goods are very cheap and worth an examination.

New Prints, Bleached Muslins, Brown Muslins, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market Street and 4th Avenue.

NEW GOODS.

THE LATEST STYLES OUT

HAVE

Just Come In

AT

SMITH & SONS

Tailoring Establishment,

98 WYLIE AVENUE.

FURNITURE!

FOR

PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, OFFICE AND LIBRARY

RECLINING CHAIRS FOR INVALIDS.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,

169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED. KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114⅜.

MARSH is evidently indulging a purpose to stay in Canada. Mrs. MARSH has joined him in Montreal.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH will take another turn on Bowen to-night, and will probably finish him this time.

IT looks as if SHERIDAN would yet have to take a hand in quieting those outlaws from Mexico, who are annoying the settlers on the Texas border.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN is not so sulphurous as he was. He wants the French Republic sustained, the army reduced, and peace with Germany.

THE business men of Chicago have recently been taking an interest in politics, and there is a disposition to rejoice that the reign of bummerism is over.

MR. DANA wants to consult his friends before accepting that position as Minister to England; he evidently feels it as much as a man's reputation is worth now-a-days to accept office.

AFTER eight years of war, Spain has secured a clause in its new Constitution recognizing religious liberty. It remains to be seen how much force the clause will have under Alfonso.

DYER hastens to say that he is not responsible for the publication of anything relative to the BABCOCK trial. He likewise exonerates ex-Senator HENDERSON, and so the gauzy sensation is gradually being exposed.

IT was the natural outgrowth of GRANTISM, says the philosophical CLYMER. And the TWEEDS, and CONNOLLYS, and CARDOZAS, and BARNARDS, and FLOYDS, and SCHUMACHERS, and WOODS, all of sweet-scented memory,—whence came they?

CAPT. ROBINSON now shows up as a blackmailer. He admits having written a letter to Belknap, charging Evans & Co., with having slandered him (Belknap) in stating that he had accepted bribes,—the letter having been written by Robinson to influence the Secretary in keeping him in the army. If there are many more revelations about these army officers, we will have to revise the old belief in honor among the military.

IF a partisan matter is to be made out of it, let the Republican and Democrat strike a balance and divide. Here is his political record: Embezzler before the war; then the one redeeming feature of it, a War-Democrat and a brave soldier; next, a JOHNSON Democrat and officeholder vaguely suspected of being a member of the Whisky Ring; and from thence transferred to the Cabinet, through Executive admiration of his gallantry, to become a bribe-taker.

THE President has settled the appointment of a new Secretary of War in a way that will meet with universal approval. The gentleman selected, Judge Taft, of Ohio, enjoys a national fame as one of the ablest jurists and one of the purest men in public position in the country. He is a man of wide and varied culture, has the reputation of possessing fine executive abilities, and has a reputation that has never been sullied in public or private life by the slightest breath of slander. It will be gratifying to the people, irrespective of party, to hear that he has accepted and proposes to enter upon his duties without delay. The appointment of such men as Dana and Taft will meet with entire acceptance by the country and serve to strengthen the administration.

THE latest news from Washington contradicts the story which the Democratic papers have expended so much superfluous indignation. Suppose, instead of raring about an imaginary offence the Democratic press should try to explain why MARSH was permitted to leave Washington at all. Mr. CLYMER was warned by the officers of the Secret Service that MARSH was preparing to depart. Yet he made no effort whatever to prevent that step. In fact there appears to be some good reasons for believing that Mr. CLYMER assisted him, and advised him to get beyond their recall. This is a subject which the Democrats are evidently determined to avoid. Mr. PAGE, of California, endeavored to secure recognition on Monday for the introduction of a resolution in relation to the escape of MARSH. He not only failed to obtain that, but the Democrat who was awarded the floor refused to yield to Mr. PAGE, though readily making way for the introduction of two resolutions of a partisan character from his own side.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

At last we have the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against the administration of affairs at the Reform School. The report is a compactly written review of the leading facts brought out in the voluminous testimony adduced, and is apparently a carefully considered statement of the feelings of the committee. Taking into consideration the excitement caused by the investigation, and the stirring character of some of the testimony, the report is certainly milder in its tone than was anticipated; yet there seems to be no shadow of an attempt to screen any action or anybody, and the few criticisms of a sarcastic character scattered here and there, seem to be the natural outgrowth from the facts, rather than the inspiration of any prejudice or passion. The conclusions of the committee that the punishments were unnecessarily severe, and oftentimes brutal; that the practice of allowing contractors to inflict correction was exceedingly reprehensible; that the sanitary regulations were frightful; that the managers were rather careless in the discharge of their duties; that there was no evidence of any breach of financial trust, and that the contract system ought to be abolished, will meet with the approval of the community which digested the testimony in full, by daily doses. The half dozen recommendations with which the report closes, are in the main good, and if carried out, would lead to a genuine reform in the whole management of the School. The report was a long time coming, but will likely give general satisfaction.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

During a year of universal depression, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been prosperous, and is now prepared to pay to its stockholders the usual dividend of eight per cent., upon the earnings of 1875. The report of the Directors, which we print elsewhere, is one of the most remarkable papers on railway management ever produced in this country. Its facts are not enveloped in a cloud of ambiguities. The transactions of the year are crystalized into clear, terse sentences, and the disposition made of every dollar committed to the charge of the stockholders' representatives is so plainly set forth that the twenty thousand stockholders of the company need have no difficulty in ascertaining the uses to which the monies accruing to the corporation were put.

The income of the company was appreciably lessened by the paralyzation of the anthracite coal mining trade, and the consequent falling off in that class of freight, during the first seven months of the year, and the aggregate of its gross earnings was severely depreciated by the low freights forced upon it by the contest with the other great Trunk Lines, which marked a period of the year just past. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the gross earning of the road, and its tributaries east of Pittsburgh and Erie were $34,464,104.38. Of this amount $16,440,843.57, is available for rentals, interest and dividends. During the year $5,509,493 were paid in dividends, in addition to the bonded and other debt of the road, the State taxes, and $460,000 paid to the Commonwealth on account of the main line purchase and interest thereon, rental to the Philadelphia and and Erie branch roads and the leased lines of New Jersey, and with all this there was transferred to the credit side of profit and loss a balance of $2,286,597.57. The discount on the bonds of the company sold during 1874 and 1875 has been charged against this balance, and thus it is reduced to a net balance of $1,086,198, which being added to the present contingent fund of the company makes it amount to over $12,000,000.

The report further shows that the real estate of the company has largely increased in value during the year, and besides this that the value of the company property on hand is $27,000,000. The most remarkable feature of the showing for the year is that the company, though burdened with extraordinary expenses in providing adequate facilities for the Centennial increase of business, has paid every dollar of construction and equipment expenses, and that it enters upon the new year with all of its floating debt liquidated, and with a cash balance in hand of nearly five millions.

The average gross earnings are shown to be less than eleven mills per ton per mile on the main and local branches of the road, a rate very much lower than ever attained by any other road, with results that must be eminently satisfactory to the shareholders.

These results were attained by the strictest economy, and the exercise of the largest intelligence in the management of the road, and the striking of this balance sheet, which presents an honest showing of the undoubted and legitimate profits of the road, proves that the direction has risen to an appreciation of those principles of economy and rigid accountability which are so essential to the safe and successful management of the gigantic interests confided to their care.

In a greater or less degree the prosperity of the Pennsylvania Railroad reflects the prosperity of our city, and we are vitally interested in all that concerns its welfare. The new era that we are entering upon should be marked by the obliteration of all things tending to encourage a spirit of discrimination, on the part of the Railroad Company, as against our business men, in respect of freight charges, and if this be done, the report on both sides for 1876 will make a better showing, and it will meet with heartier appreciation from our business men, and from the stockholders, no doubt.

SAYINGS OF WISE MEN.

MAN is an animal, formidable both from his passions and reason; his passions often urging him to great evils, and his reason furnishing means to achieve them. To train this animal, and make him amenable to order; to inure him to a sense of justice and virtue; to withhold him from ill courses by fear, and encourage him in his duty by hopes; in short, to fashion and model him for society, hath been the aim of civil and religious institutions, and in all times, to endeavor of good and wise men. The aptest method for attaining this end hath been always judged a proper education.—[Bishop Berkely.

I HAVE been told by persons of experience in matters of taste, that the fashions follow a law of gradation, and are never arbitrary. The new mode is always only a step onward in the same direction as the last mode; and a cultivated eye is prepared for and predicts the new fashion.—[Emerson.

ALLOW no man to be so free with you as to praise you to your face. Your vanity by this means will want its food. At the same time your passion for esteem will be more fully gratified; men will praise you in their factions; where you now receive one compliment, you will then receive twenty civilities.—[Steele.

FAITH converses with the angels, and antedates the hymns of glory, every man that hath this grace is as certain that there are glories for him, if he presevere it duty, as if he had heard and sung the thanksgiving song for the blessed song of doomsday.—[Jeremy Taylor.

I CAN wonder and nothing more that how a man can be idle—but of all others, a scholar—in so many improvements of reason, in such sweetness of knowledge, in such variety of studies, in such importunity of thoughts. To find wit in poetry; in philosophy, profoundness; in history, wonder of events; in oratory, sweet eloquence; in divinity, supernatural light and holy devotion—as so many rich metals in their proper mines—whom would it not ravish with delight?—[Bishop Hall.

THERE is no society or conversation to be, kept up in the world without good nature or something which must bear its appearance and supply its place. For this reason mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word "good breeding." For, if we examine thoroughly the idea of what we call so' we shall find it to be nothing else but an imitation and mimicry of good nature, or, in other terms, affability, complaisance, and easiness of temper reduced into an art.—[Addison,

Drinking and Drunkard.

Dr. McKinley of Chicago has issued a pamphlet giving some interesting statistics in reference to intoxication in the United States. The author claims to have used extraordinary exertions to obtain accuracy, having visited nearly all the States in the Union, 26 penitentiaries, 300 jails, 40 almshouses and hospitals, the haunts of the vicious and the palaces of the refined to obtain data. Out of every 300 men we are told that 122 never drink ardent spirits at all, and of 700 women 600 never taste alcoholics of any kind. Out of every 178 men who drink 78 do so to intoxication. Of these 78 we are told that 3 are confirmed inebriates, 25 are periodical drinkers, and 50 are ephemeral drinkers. In other words, 1 out of every 4 men in the country drinks to intoxication. The statistics for the whole population of the country show that out of 5,000,000 there are 50,000 habitual drunkards: in a nation of 40,000,000 there are 400,000 habitual drunkards. Dr. McKinley states that a very large proportion of the excessive drinkers are men of culture and refinement—actors, lawyers, physicians, legislators and ministers of the Gospel. Out of 11 Congressmen 1 is a perpetual drinker, 1 an occasional drinker, 5 periodically and 4 only are sober at all times.

He Couldn't "Dead Beat" it That Time.

IN a New York court, lately, a lawyer made the singular defense that his client was a "dead beat" and person of no account, and the client didn't get mad a bit. The *Mail* says: "It was a breach of promise suit. Blooming and youthful Gertrude, aged twenty, backed by the irate would be mother-in-law, demand $10,000, because the callow Southwick, aged twenty three, and utterly impecunious, had gone back on his promise to commit matrimony. The couple, said the girl's mother, became engaged on election day in 1874 ('election day' is good); three days after the defendant asked the woman's consent, which was promptly granted, with the proviso that 'he could suppport and take care of her child'—('child', too, is good.) The happy day was fixed for June; the minister who had performed the ceremony for the girl's parents was to officiate; a mountain trip was to be part of the programme; the old lady invested $300 in the affair, in one way or other, outside of board bills and coffee bills. But nothing came of it all. The jury consoled the jilted Gertrude with a verdict for $2,000—which we hope she may get."

Miss Cushman's Engagement.

A writer in the Boston *Traveller* denies the truth of the report that the opposition of the family of Mr. Charles Spaulding, of Newburyport, prevented his marriage with Miss Charlotte Cushman. He says: "The press was led into this error by some one who did not know all the facts. It is not now necessary to say more upon that point, but about the time the engagement was broken Charley Spaulding, as he was familiar called, went home as he and all who knew him realized, to die. This was before Miss Cushman went upon the stage. When she was seriously thinking of doing so, being then at the age of seventeen years young Spaulding, feeling he should never see her again in this world, wrote her a letter in which were the prophetic words: 'You will go to the public, and I to the grave!' How true! Poor Charley has slept almost half a century in the silent grave yard, almost, but not quite, forgotten while she of whom he wrote so truly has stirred the world by her wonderful powers."

PICTURES FROM RAGUSA.

The Manners and Customs of the Herzegovinians.

A chatty correspondent writing from Ragusa gives these pretty pen sketches of some peculiarities of the country and people:

"The brown peasant girls from Ombla and Breno come to market clad in a single skirt, and with a white napkin thrown over their abundant black hair. The Herzegovinian peasant women, after they are married, are rather negligent in their attire, and are as decollete as any lady at a ball could possibly be. The men's brown bosoms are always bare, and sometimes one sees on them scars which they have acquired in their fights with the formidable long knives that they all carry. Still, it is but just to say that brawls are rare. The man who serves you at table is armed with knife and pistol in belt; but he is as peaceable a citizen as one can find anywhere. He regards his weapons merely as a part of his dress, like his scarf or his red and black Montenegrin bonnet, which he perches so daintily on his head. The peasants all carry the long Turkish pistols, which fire a ball like a musket-bullet, and go off with a tremendous report, but which rarely hit anybody or anything. The garrison and the local gendarmes are very severe in the maintenance of order. When the fleets of Austria, England, France and Russia come to rendezvous at Gravosa, as we are told that they perhaps may this spring, the sailors who get leave on shore will find that the local authorities will stand no nonsense. Ragusa is so well governed that there is little crime in the town of 10,000 inhabitants, although one cannot help feeling a little timorous all the same about venturing into some of the black-looking alley-ways after nightfall. Beautiful are the old churches, the charming memorials of Venetian domination; beautiful the carven portals, the massive doorways; beautiful the smoothly paved squares surrounded by majestic edifices. In one of the principal squares the regimental bands give concerts on Wednesday evenings. Then the Ragusan beauties come out—slender, dark haired girls, with flashing eyes, thin lips, royal busts, delicate hands—girls who understand the science of flirtation almost as well as our American misses, and whose fathers generally find nice sums of hard silver and gold pieces to give them as dowries when they marry. The elegantly uniformed officers, of course, monopolize a good share of feminine attention; and the witchery of the music, played by the band of some haughty Magyar regiment from the banks of the "beautiful blue Danube," adds to the witchery. After the concert there is a grand promenade in the open air, during which the band "retreats" in a torchlight procession. On saints' days there are grand military parades in the public squares, and the pious people flock into the churches.

THOMAS KEENE, INVENTOR.

A Man Whose Ingenuity has Enriched Many, Not including Himself.

Thomas Keene, an infirm old man, tottered into the New York Police Court yesterday morning with four bundles, which he piled together on the floor in the prisoner's dock and sat down upon. He was accused of drunkenness, and he acknowledged that he had been intoxicated, but gave as a reason that he had been seeing his two sons off to California. He told the Justice that he did not accompany them because he had an invitation that he wanted to show at the Centennial Exibition this summer Justice Kilbreth discharged him, and when he reached the street he laid his bundles in a row on a stoop, and to a small audience told the story of his inventions.

"Over forty years ago," said he, "I went a fishing near Newburg, taking a pair of scissors with me to trim my bait I caught a fish, and thoughtlessly clipped its tail off, throwing the fish back into the water afterward I noticed that I could catch that fish whenever I desired to, for with the loss of his tail went his propelling power."

Mr. Keene told his brother of his occurrence; and both set to work to profit by the knowledge. John Townsend afterward mayor of Albany, furnished them with money to carry on experiments with a view to propelling vessels on the principle that fish were moved. Mr. Keene proposed to extend the sweep of the fish-tail all the way round, and thus get a rotary motion. His brother suggested there should be three or four fishtails. The result was the propeller wheel which was soon used on three-quarters of the steam vessels in the world. They got $5,000 from Mr. Townsend for the invention. Afterward Mr. Keene invented a vise, and Thomas Cooper, a brother of Peter Cooper, gave him $1,600 for it. His next invention was a screw wrench, for which John Lewis of Reade street gave him $1,400. When he was questioned about the nature of the invention he is going to take to the Centennial Exhibition, he said it was a device for the cure of lameness. He had invented other things, though, one of which would startle the world, he said, but which he would not explain. He evaded his questioners, and hastily picking up his bundles, tottered away toward Washington square.

The Happy Man from Fluvanna.

'Are you the writin man?" A broad smile on his sun-browned countenance, and his hand was outstretched in a way that betokened a heart overflowing with true inwardness.

"One of them," replied the city editor, as he looked up and met the beaming face of a full-fledged countryman.

"The fellow what writes the surciety?"

"Yes."

"Put it thar an' shake hard. You're jes tip-top, you are. Why, Kitty was wild. Been readin' it all day. If you'll jes go down to the house, blam'd if I don't believe she'd hug you. Why, when she laid her eyes on it this mornin' she was worse 'n a boy on the fust rabbit track 'o the season. Oh, Sol!" she says, "but didn't he sling in the big words though. But won't that jes waken up old Fluvanner, though. They allers told me that you done things clean up to the handle here in Washington. But say, stranger, how d'ye find it out so quick?"

"What is it sir? I"—

"Don't remember! Don't know me! Why, I'm Solomon B——, the chap as was hitched last night."

The editor remembered the name as that of a city merchant's son, whose fashionable wedding had taken place the evening before, and comprehended the countryman's mistake.

"You reckolect me now? Didn't say nothin' about the runnin' away part, did you? Kit's a good lookin' gal; but didn't you jus stretch the blanket a little 'bout the bride and her dresses.

"Great Christopher! Why, stranger, she wanted me to go right back to Fluvanner and run for the Legislature.

"Now, I tell you what you do. Here's a two dollar bill: there's nothin' stingy 'bout me. You jes send one o' them papers to every man in Fluvanner county. Sling 'em 'round perlitical-dockyment style. Me an' Kit'll go back to-morrow, an' I'll come to Congress right off. I will, sure's you're born; there's nuthin' like gittin' writ up in the newspapers, and that'll jes take Fluvanner county, and, maybe, the whole o' Ole Virginny."

"Down Brakes"

Thurman sports a red bandanna handkerchief, and blows the loudest nose in America. It is said that on one occasion Senator Jones of Nevada, who, early in life, had been a brakeman on a railroad, dropped asleep at his desk. Senator Thurman solemnly waived his red bandanna and gave his nose a terriffic snort. The sleeping Senator sprang to his feet, and seizing his desk, commenced twisting it with all his might. He afterwards explained that he thought Thurman's blow was an engine whistling "down brakes," and the red handkerchief a signal of distress, hence his wrenching of the desk.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen

In five years from

B. T. BABBITT, of New York,

Who still makes

Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

GOLD SOAP.

T. C. JENKINS,

SOLE AGENT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

Still Further Attractions and Inducements in all Departments,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

We are much pleased to announce to our patrons STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS in

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT,

Having now in stock opened to-day,

At $1.15 Per Yard,

A full line of newest shades in COLORED DRESS SILKS, a superior bargain. Also full lines of colors in better qualities, at equally as good bargains. Having sold such a large quantity of

HAND LOOM BLACK SILKS,

At $1.50 per yard, which gave such general satisfaction, we are now enabled to offer these

REAL HAND SPUN SILKS

At $1.50 PER YARD, imported and made especially for our own sales. Our Silk stock this year having received especial attention, it is with pleasure we invite an examination, as it is unusually large and attractive in every grade. New

LIGHT TINTS FOR EVENING

Wear, and a beautiful assortment of new CHECK AND STRIPED SILKS, at a bargain. Opened this day, at 31c per yard, A SPECIAL BARGAIN in

BLACK HERNANI,

Much less than usual value. As per announcement last week, all numbers of

BLACK CASHMERES

Will be found on counters at the reduced prices. Large variety of

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS

From 12½c upward.

NEW ATTRACTIONS DAILY.

Two of our buyers having been in the markets last week of NEW YORK and BOSTON, all

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

And SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS may now be found on our counters. At 12½c, an extra bargain in

WHITE CORDED PIQUES.

A full line of WHITE GOODS of every descript on at lowest prices. The Latest Novelties in

NEW SPRING SHAWLS,

A large and beautiful assortment in every grade

NEW SPRING SACQUES,

For Ladies, Misses and Children. New attractions in Ladies'

BLACK AND COLORED SUITS

And OVERDRESSES, in a great variety of materials, made and trimmed in

LATEST SPRING STYLES,

At very low prices. We are now receiving and opening a new and large assortment of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gents' and Boys'

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

SLIPPERS, &c., in all qualities, at the lowest prices. Also, a full line of Gents', Youths' and Boys'

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In new styles

CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS,

And made in New Spring Style.

New Goods at Lowest Prices.

Having always on hand a full supply of Black and White

Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton,

We offer the same to our patrons at

FIVE CENTS PER SPOOL.

Also a three cord cotton, which we use on our own machines, and consider almost equal to Clark's for machine use, at

THREE CENTS PER SPOOL.

1,500 dozen Ladies' ALL-LINEN

HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,

From 6¼c upward, a special bargain. Received to-day, a large line of Black, Solid and Ring Dot NET and VEILING, all grades, at a bargain. At 15c to $3, new

CASHMERE LACE SCARFS,

An unusually fine assortment. At 31c, NEW SILK and CASHMERE LACE BOWS. All the latest novelties in CASHMERE LACES and INSERTINGS, and

NEW RIBBON LACES

And INSERTINGS, at lowest prices. A beautiful assortment of

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS

And BONNETS, latest Spring styles. Attractions in all kinds of

NEW SPRING MILLINERY

GOODS. A new and attractive line of

DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.,

Of every description, at very low prices. A very fine line of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

NEW NOVELTIES EVERY DAY.

As usual in our DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT, special inducements are offered on every counter, in all kinds of goods. At 5c, 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting Muslins. At 5c, New Good

FAST COLORED CALICOS.

At 6¼c, a large new variety of best make in SHIRTING PRINTS, Fast Colors. At 6¼c, New Medium and Dark Fast Colored CALICOS. At 10c,

"Lonsdale" Shirting

MUSLINS. At 12½c, WAMSUTTA SHIRTING MUSLIN. At 12½c,

5-4 PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS,

&c., &c. The unusual good values offered for the past week in

Remnants of Irish Linens.

Having closed out the first lot, we are in receipt of

TWO CASES STILL FINER

NUMBERS, and prices will be found much under usual values. At 75c, a special bargain in Real

TURKEY RED TABLINGS.

Extra good value in Loom and Bleached TABLE DAMASKS in large variety of patterns, and Special bargains in

TOWELING AND TOWELS.

NEW SPRING CHINTZES at low prices.

PERCALES, SHIRTINGS, &C.

In this Department we

SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

197 and 199

PENN AVE.,

Have opened this week in

MUSLIN UNDERGARMENT DEPARTMENT,

At low prices, a full line of

LADIES' CHEMISE,

From 36 to 45 inch band.

Drawers,

Toilet Sacques,

Night Gowns,

Underskirts,

Walking Skirts,

Trail Skirts, &c.

Misses' Chemises, Drawers, Night Gowns and Skirts, all sizes. For Infants' wear—Dresses, Plain and Handsomely Trimmed. Long and Short Slips. Muslin and Flannel Underskirts.

MERINO CLOAKS,

With and without Capes, in Drab, Blue, Brown and White. Embroidered Merino Shawls. Knit Sacques, Hoods and Bootees.

NEW SPRING GOODS

Arriving every day. Every department well stocked with choice and seasonable goods.

Retail Stores.

HARDWARE.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

No. 50 Wood Street,

Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,

Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET, PITTSBURGH, (S. S.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,

Alderman,

EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,

OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT SPREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

"A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY."

The Peerless Clothes Wringer

WARRANTED.

Best White Rubber Rolls; Metal Journal Boxes; Best Selected Maple Frame; Only Patent Crank Fastening; Best Tub Attachment; Simple, Durable and Efficient.

CAUTION: Iron Frame Wringers and Wringers without Cog Wheels have proved failures, and we have stopped making them.

The Peerless is sold on weekly payments by

RANKIN & MECK,

153 WOOD STREET,

Near Fifth avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA. y79-

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Window Glass

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

B. TIEGEL

NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear. LOWEST PRICES.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

No. 77 Fifth Avenue,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HENRY M'CALLUM.

New Improvements

FOR THE

FIERY FURNACE.

THE

AGITATING GRATE

(LARKIN'S PATENT.)

The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.

The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.

MANUFACTURED BY

GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.

Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN

Boston Cooking Range,

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.

206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

Feb. 24th, '76.

COCHRAN, M'LEAN & CO.

BROADWAY, Grand and Crosby Streets, NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS,

Respectfully call the attention of their friends generally, and buyers about to visit New York, to their stock of

Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS,

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Woolens, Hosiery, &c, &c.,

And ask that buyers will examine the same before purchasing elsewhere.

WALL PAPER!

Be of good cheer

To all good people it doth appear

That spring time housewifery draweth near,

Therefore

W. P. Marshall

Hath received a new collection of

WALL PAPERS

In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at

NEW STORE ROOMS,

47 SEVENTH STREET,

(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

A SAFE LIGHT. IT Cannot be Exploded.

ELAINE

The Family Safeguard OIL.

WARDEN & OXNARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLASTER—100 BBLS. BEST EASTERN Calcined Plaster; 50 bbls Sand Plaster, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

March 4, 1876.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,060 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$ 246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,

59 Fourth Avenue.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.

Capital, - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.

Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer,	Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	John Wilson,
Philip Reymer,	John B. Jackson,

H. Sellers McKee.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager,	James Graham,
L. Walter,	Geo. W. Evans,
W. W. Patrick,	Jas. P. Brewer,
C. C. Boyle,	Louis J. Aaron,
J. C. Lappe,	J. C. Fleiner,
Jacob Painter,	J. S. Reymer.
Thomas Mellon,	

C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.

W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.

JAS. S. MCCORD, Vice President.

C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.

CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey,	Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin,
B. L. Fahnestock,	John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844

Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,

Company's Building,

No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

AROMATIC

Schiedam Schnapps

This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative

TONIC! DIURETIC!

Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.

Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.

UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,

No. 18 Beaver street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Beware of counterfeits and Imitations.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,

W. H. BROWN & BRO.,

BALTIMORE.

QUICKLY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors, where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

OLIVE OIL.—FOR THE TABLE, MOTTEL'S and Antonini's, in pint and quarts, received fresh, and for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

ARCHITECTS.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,

Has returned from Europe.

OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

BOYD & GAMBLE,

ARCHITECTS

231 Liberty Street,

Will remove about March 1st to Germania Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets. Pittsburgh, February 21st, 1876.

BARR & MOSER

ARCHITECTS

HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,

64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,

has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

PORK PACKERS.

J. L. DUNSEATH....JOHN NEELY.

J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,

Pork Packers,

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard,

301 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef.

LEGAL.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY. This is to give notice that on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS N. MILLER, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal for said District.

Pittsburgh, March 6, 1876.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—WILLIAM H. PORTER, of Pittsburgh, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is herebygiven to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear on the 7th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have why discharge should not be granted to said Bankrupt.

b22-w S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. — LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of DAVID L. FLEMING, deceased, late of the City of Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly probated, without delay to ELIZABETH A. FLEMING, LEVI H. HARRIS, No. 341 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAINTING.

John T. Gray,

PRACTICAL PAINTER,

No. 84 Diamond St.,

Fourth Door above Smithfield street,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting

Promptly done by practical mechanics.

Better work at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

REMOVAL.

THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,

43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,

Window Glass

Of all sizes, cut to order.

VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.

FRUIT JARS,

Of old and Reliable Patterns.

Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. a8p:p57

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the

Keystone Dispensary

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.

Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express. Office-hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,

144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address, KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,

d48 No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MALTHOPTONIQUE—ENGLISH EXTRACT OF MALT AND HOPS, an excellent tonic, recommended by physicians, received and for sale by the case, or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

LIME—200 BBLS. FRESH CLEVELAND White Lime; 100 bbls Eastern White Lime, just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

March

IRON AND STEEL.

McKEESPORT IRON WORKS.

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT PLANISHED

AND REFINED SHEET IRON.

Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOFS.

W. B. Scaife & Sons,

Nos. 119 and 121 First Ave.,

79, 81, 83, 90 and 92 Second Ave. and 78 Third Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Erect in any part of the United States,

IRON ROOF FRAMES

MANUFACTURERS OF

CORRUGATED IRON,

The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF

SCAIFE'S PATENT WROUGHT

IRON DOME HEAD,

Kitchen Range Boiler,

EVERY BOILER TIGHT AND TESTED AT 130 POUNDS PRESSURE.

Sheet and Plate Iron Work, AND COPPER PIPES.

WAYNE IRON

AND

STEEL WORKS.

BROWN & CO.,

Manufacture of the

WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF

IRON AND STEEL.

Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,

COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

GRAPHIC

SELF-FEED

Base Burner,

GUARANTEED TO BURN

SOFT COAL,

HARD COAL,

OR COKE.

MANUFACTURED BY

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

NO. 30

Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

SHEET AND BAR IRON,

Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron. Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

A. TOMLINSON & CO.

Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description. RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

IRON CITY FOUNDRY.

Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS. CORNER OF LIBERTY ADN, TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH PA.

STEEL WORKS.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.

Smith, Sutton & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

REITER, SUTTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

STEEL

ALSO,

Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,

ALLEGHENY.

Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Manufacturers of

Best Refined Cast Steel,

Of every description; also

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel,

Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BRO. & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,

OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, November 21, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except monday, at 3:01 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:20 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:55 p. m., Philadelphia 6:20 p. m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:07 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p. m arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m

FAST LINE daily, at 7:41 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:25 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:02 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:46 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., 5:06 and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 2:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 4:51, 7:11 and 8:11 p. m.

LIBERTY ACCOMMODATION 3:11 and 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday	1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday	7:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	3:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p. m.
Limited Mail daily	5:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	8:41 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:41 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m.: 1:21, 2:41, 5:56 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., 7:06 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:06 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 11:46 a m., 3:06, 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p. m.

Liberty Accommodation 7:11 a. m. and 4:06 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No change of cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:26 a. m.

Connellsville Express daily, except Sunday, 6:06 p. m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.

MAIL TRAIN connecting for Butler	6:36 a. m.
EXPRESS connecting for Butler	2:26 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM. 9:16 a. m. and	4:56 p. m.

SPRINGDALE ACCOM....11:26 a. m., 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday, 12:51 and 9:11 p. m.

TARENTUM ACCOMMODATION...11:31 p. m.

MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER..3:31 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time.

Express connecting from Butler	10:11 a. m.
Mail Train connecting from Butler	5:51 p. m.

Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a m. and 1:36 p. m Springdale Accom. 6:51 a. m., 3 1, 7:16 and 11:11 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 m, and 6:41 p. m.

Market Train from Butler 9:11.

The Excelsior Baggage Expres Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 21, 1875, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

6 Fast Line	2:07am
10 Pacific Express	8:42am
4 Columbus Mail	7:12am
36 Washington Accommodation	9:17am
34 McDonald's Accommodation	11:02am
32 Dennison Accommodation	2:57pm
38 Washington Accommodation	4:42pm
2 Limited Mail	6:02pm
40 McDonald's Accommodation	6:12pm
12 McDonald's Accommodation	10:47pm
42 Sunday Church Train	12:47pm

ARRIVE.

33 McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
7 Cincinnati Express	6:57am
35 Washington Accommodation	8:37am
31 Dennison Accommodation	9:57am
37 McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
39 Washington Accommodation	4:12pm
3 Columbus Mail	5:42pm
1 Fast Line	7:12pm
5 Southern Express	2:32am
41 Sunday Church Train	10:02am

Pacific Express, Limited Mail, and McDonald's Accom. No. 12 leave daily.

Cincinnati Express and Fast Line arrive daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen Supt.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22d, 1875, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depots, Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail..	6:00am	Homestead Ac..	6:40am
Monongahela Ac	11:12am	Through Mail..	8:40am
Express	3:50pm	Express	10:50am
Homestead Ac.	5:58pm	Pittsburgh Ac..	6:50pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Extra train leaves Ormsby on Saturday at 1:15 p. m., running to Hays. Returning, leaves Hays at 2:00 p. m., arriving at South Pittsburgh at 2:35 p. m.

Through connections to and from Brownsville daily (except Sunday,) as follows: leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 11:12 a. m. and 3:50 p. m., connecting with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 5:30 and 9:30 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, on Fourth avenue.

WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.

JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1876, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Connellsville Ac	6:50am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail..	9:25am	Through Express	7:15am
McKeesport Ac.	11:00am	McKeesport Ac.	7:45am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	W. Newton Ac.	8:30am
Uniontown Ex..	3:45pm	Uniontown Ex	10:00am
McKeesport Ac.	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac.	5:10pm	Uniontown Ex..	5:35pm
McKeesport Ac.	6:20pm	McKeesport Ac.	6:05pm
Through Ex...	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac.	7:35pm
McKeesport Ac	11:15pm	Through Mail..	9:00pm
Church Train..	12:45pm	Church Train..	10:10am

Mail trains daily. Through Express East, daily, except Sunday. Through Eexpress West, daily, except Monday. Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday.

75 MILES THE SHORTEST AND ONLY ROUTE, between the East and the West, via. Washington City.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points East and Southeast.

L. M. COLE, Genl Ticket Agent.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.

W. E. REPPERT, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 12, 1875, Trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:12am	Atlantic Ex....	2:42am
Erie & Asht. Ex	7:12am	Wheeling Ex...	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	8.27am	Chicago Ex....	12:27pm
Chicago Ex....	8:42am	Erie & Ash Ex..	2:42pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail...	3.42pm
Pacific Ex......	3:12pm	Cleveland Ex..	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex..	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:07pm
Erie & War Ex	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:22pm
Thro. Ml., limit	6:02pm	Erie & Ash. Ex.	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8.57am	Leetsdale Ac...	6:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac...	7:27am
Leetsdale Ac..	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:12am
Sharps. & As. Ac	1:12pm	Enon Accom....	8:47am
Enon Accom ..	3:42pm	Sharps. & War Ac.	9:52am
Leetsdale Ac...	5:12pm	Leetsdale A....	12:52pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:12pm
Leetsdale Ac...	8:27pm	Leetsdale Ac...	4:27pm
Leetsdale Ac...	10:57pm	Leetsdale Ac...	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church ..	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church..	9:52am

Through Mail, limited, leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD — On and after MONDAY, December 6th, 1875, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom	6:55am	Night Express.	6:05am
Buffalo Ex....	8:25am	Parnassus Ac.	6:45am
1st S. Works Ac	10:10am	1st S. Works Ac	8:10am
Kittanning Ac.	11:40am	Arnolds Parker Accom	9:35am
Titusville Ex...	1:00pm	Emil'ton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15am
Emlenton Ac..	3:20pm	2d S. Works Ac	1:55pm
Hulton Ac......	5:00pm	Titusville Ex..	2:45pm
2d S. Works Ac	6:10pm	Kittanning Ac.	6:00pm
Night Ex......	8:10pm	Hulton Ac.....	7:20pm
Parnassus Ac..	11:00pm	Buffalo Ex.....	8:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Trains leave Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p. m. Stop at all stations.

Special Sunday train, between Pittsburgh and Foxburg, connecting at Parker with Parker and Karns City Railroad for City and Petrolia, Karns Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:15 A. M. (city time), arriving at Foxburg, at 11:10 A. M.; returning, leaves Foxburg at 2:55 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:05 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Lower Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. east to to Williamsport, west to Emporium, Oleans and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express and Emlenton Accommodation, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connection at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

DAVID McCARGO, Gen Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special institution, having a Union-wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary diseases, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. Everybody should read TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages; illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and conditions, marriage impediments, causes and consequences. Price 50 cents. Address as above, or call DR. WHITTIER.

PRIVATE DISEASES. — OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sunday excepted.

NITRATE OF SODA — 100 BAGS RE-FINED; ARSENIC—10 kegs Garland's best; MANGANESE—5 bbls. extra; Just arrived, and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street and 152 First avenue.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Its General Prosperity a Beacon Light During the Depression of 1875.

The Whole Floating Debt Paid Off and a Handsome Balance Left in the Treasury.

The Brilliant Management Epitomized in the Twenty-ninth Annual Report.

A Showing that will Make the Hearts of the Shareholders Bound with Gladness.

The Contingent Fund Increased to $12,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1876.

To the Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Your Directors submit the following report of the operations of the Company for the year 1875:

All Lines East of Pittsburgh and Erie.

The total earnings and expenses of your Main Line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, including Branch and Leased Lines, and Philadelphia to New York, including the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington Branch, and of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, were as follows:

Gross Earnings.

Gen'l Freights [illegible]
First-class Passengers [illegible],660,648 63
[illegible]
Canal Earnings (Delaware and Raritan Canal)....... 1,067,660 58 — $34,464,104 38

Working Expenses.

Conducting Transportat'n $7,498,663 92
Motive Power.. 5,913,644 81
Maintenance of Cars.......... 1,921,260 51
Maintenance of Road.......... 4,743,255 57
General Expenses.......... 476,600 74
Canal Expenses (Delaware and Raritan Canal).......... 541,035 76 — $21,094,461 31

Net Earnings 1875.......... $13,369,643 07
Deduct Interest charged on Equipment used by Leased Roads and Branches:
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.... $182,797 29
Belvidere Delaware Railroad 28,179 60
Branch Roads.. 62,638 81 — $273,615 70
$13,096,027 37
Deduct Rentals Paid Leased Roads:
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad$ 954,616 27
Belvidere Delaware Railroad 229,043 69
Branch Roads.. 489,171 19 — $ 1,672,831 15
Leaving as Net Earnings from the operations of your Lines......$11,423,196 22
Net Earnings 1874.......$14,374,678 06
Deduct Rentals paid 1874:
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Co....1,068,786 27
Belvidere Delaware RR.Co 442,000 11
Other branch Roads 543,928 87 — 2,054,715 25
Net Earnings 1874 after deducting Rentals........$12,319,962 81
Add, for the purpose of comparison, the following items charged into expenses in 1874, which in 1875 were charged directly to Rental Account of United Railroads of New Jersey Division:
Transit Duty $303,416 54
Rentals Connecting Railway and Columbus, Kinkora, & S. R. R.....147,921 20
Interest on Mortgages and Ground Rents 65,669 81 — 517,007 55 — $12,836,970 36
Decrease Net Earnings in 1875 as compared with 1874........ $1,413,774 14

Main Line of Branches.

The revenues and expenses of your Main Line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, with the following branches and lines operated by your Company, East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad, Pennsylvania and Delaware Railway, Mifflin and Centre County Railroad, Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad, Tyrone and Clearfield Railway, Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, Hollidaysburg Branch and Morrison's Cove Railroad, Newry Railroad, Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad, Indiana Branch, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, Southwest Pennsylvania Railway, Columbia Bridge, York Branch, Hanover and York Railroad, Littlestown Railroad, Frederick and Pennsylvania Line R. R., Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, and Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, during the year 1875, were as follows:

Earnings.

From General Freights.....$15,651,741 42
From Passengers, First-class 3,646,673 75
From Passengers, Emigrant........ 125,631 96
From Express Matter 350,999 09
From Mails.... 182,753 29
From Miscellaneous........ 535,452 46 — $20,493,251 97

Expenses.

For Conducting Transportation..........$ 4,087,493 85
For Motive Power........ 3,502,130 09
For Maintenance of Cars 1,212,835 53
For Maintenance of Road 2,603,025 79
For General Expenses.......... 388,568 10 — 11,794,953 36

Leaving Net Earnings, 1875.......... 8,699,198 61
Deduct Rentals of Branch Roads.......... 489,171 19
And Interest on Equipment of Branch Roads....... 62,638 81 — 551,810 00
Net earnings after Deducting Rentals and Interest on Equipment........ $ 8,147,388 61

The Net Earnings Main Line and Branches, after deducting Rentals and Interest on Equipment, as above stated, were..........$ 8,147,388 61
Those of 1874, after deductig Rentals, were.......... 9,396,924 28
Showing a decrease, Net Earnings, 1875..........$ 1,249,535 67
The Gross Earnings in 1875, were..........$20,493,251 97
And in 1874, were.......... 22,642,371 35
Showing a decrease in Gross Earnings..........$ 2,149,119 38
The Gross Expenses, including Rentals and Interest on Equipment in 1875, were...$12,345,863 36
Those of 1874, including Rentals, were.......... 13,245,447 07
Showing a decrease in Gross Expenses..........$ 899,583 71
Of the above earnings there were received from 358 miles of Main Line—
In 1875 ($51,295 93-100 per mile of road)..........$18,363,943 90
In 1874 ($56,702 4-100 per mile of road).......... 20,299,330 88
Showing decrease from Main Line..........$ 1,935,386 98

And from the Branch Lines leased and owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, excepting the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and United Railroads of New Jersey—
In 1875, 547 miles in length..$ 2,129,308 07
In 1874, 519 miles in length... 2,343,040 47
Showing a decrease from Branches..........$ 213,732 40

The Gross earnings of Branch lines operated by your Company in 1875, as already stated, were..........$ 2,129,308 07
The expenses of operating them, including Rentals and Interest on Equipment, were.......... 2,087,124 98
Showing a direct net profit of.$ 42,183 09

The sources of revenue in 1875, compared with those of 1874, show as follows:

	Decrease.
From General Freights	$ 1,575,763 27
From Passengers, First class	461,078 42
From Passengers, Emigrant	25,503 55
From Express Matter	22,545 73
From Mails	10,856 85
From Miscellaneous	53,371 56
Total decrease, as above	$ 2,149,119 38

The expenses in 1875, compared with those of 1874, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
For Conducting Transportation		$ 547,635 47
For Motive Power		33,222 13
For Maintenance of Cars		43,617 23
For Maintenance of Road		256,347 27
For General Expenses		26,642 74
For Rentals and Interest on Equipment	$7,881 13	
Total net decrease, as above		$ 899,583 71

The net earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the branches, and lines operated by it, as already stated, were.......... $8,147,388 61
To which add interest and dividends received from investments, &c.... 3,147,236 33
Less interest paid on bonds of the Company, its floating debt, &c.... 3,012,453 75 — 134,782 58 — $8,282,171 19
From which deduct dividends paid in 1875......$5,509,493 00
Rent of Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad. 134,228 56
State Taxes...... 495,854 37 — 6,139,575 93
Surplus net profit..........$2,142,595 26
Deduct instalment paid to the State of Pennsylvania, on account of purchase of the Main Line of Public Works, which reduce the amount of the original purchase to $5,-007,360.35.......... 460,000 00
Leaving surplus net profit on Main Line, 1875..........$1,682,595 26

The actual cost of operating your Main Line in 1875, excluding Branches, was 55 87-100 per cent. of receipts, and including Branch Lines, 57 55-100 per cent. In 1874, the cost of operating your Main Line, excluding Branches, was 54 25-100 per cent., and including Branches, 58 49-100 per cent. The increased tonnage carried during the year will show that the actual cost of doing the work was relatively less in 1875 than in 1874.

The United Railroads of New Jersey.

The earnings of the United Railroads of New Jersey and Branches, and of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, in all 293 miles of Road, were in 1875:

From General Freights...$3,764,990 94
From Passengers, First-class.... 4,370,929 23
From Passengers, Emigrant.......... 69,946 53
From Express..... 259,346 40
From Mails..... 69,745 79
From Miscellaneous.......... 108,965 58 — $8,643,924 47

Expenses.

For Conducting Transportation..........$ 2,539,236 91
For Motive Power.......... 1,599,377 08
For Maintenance of Cars. 444,412 11
For Maintenance of Road 1,223,682 94
For General Expenses.......... 88,032 64 — 5,894,741 68
Leaving Net Earnings, 1875..$ 2,749,182 79

The sources of Revenue in 1875, compared with those of 1874, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
From Freights	$51,393 16	
From Passengers		$ 63,322 21
From Express		10,904 63
From Mails	1,624 65	
From Miscellaneous		35,835 86
Total Decrease		$ 57,044 89

The expenses in 1874, compared with those of 1875, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
For Conducting Transportation		$445,054 62
For Motive Power	$ 9,759 87	
For Maintenance of Cars	74,256 49	
For Maintenance of Road		67,685 19
For General Expenses		6,559 29
Total decrease		$435,291 74

The actual cost of operating the United Railroads of New Jersey, including Banches, deducting transit duty, rent of Connecting Railway, and interest on property, and excluding Belvidere Division in 1875, was 68 19-100 per cent. of the receipts.

Belvidere Delaware Railroad.

The earnings of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 68 miles, and the Flemington Branch, 12 miles, were, in 1875:

From General Freight.......$ 692,367 81
From Passengers.......... 185,261 59
From Express.. 4,072 21
From Mails.... 6,089 36
From Miscellaneous.......... 5,579 15 — $803,370 12

Expenses.

For Conducting Transportation........$ 200,908 66
From Motive Power.......... 157,446 88
From Maintenance of Cars.. 86,041 39
From Maintenance of Road.. 191,749 90 — 636,146 81
$257,223 29
Deduct Interest on Equipment.......... 28,179 60
Leaving Net Earnings, 1875.. 229,043 69
Net Earnings, 1874.......... 442,000 11
Showing a decrease, 1875...... $212,956 42

The sources of revenue in 1875, compared with those of 1874, show as follows:

	Decrease.
From Freights	$309,134 62
" Passengers	12,710 64
" Express	51 49
" Mails	184 88
" Miscellaneous	196 30
Total decrease	$322,277 93

The expenses of operating the same, compared with 1874, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Conducting Transportation		$42,020 17
Motive Power		26,167 90
Maintenance of Cars		14,396 75
Maintenance of Road		54,916 29
Interest on Equipment	$28,179 60	
Total Decrease		$109,321 51

The decrease of Gross Revenue on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad in 1875, as compared with 1874, was..........$322,277 93
There being a decrease in expenses of.......... 109,321 51
The decrease in Net Earnings, was.......... $212,956 42

The actual cost of operating the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, including Flemington Branch, in 1875, was 71 27-100 per cent. of its receipts.

Delaware and Raritan Canal.

The earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1875, on 44 miles of Canal, and 22 of Feeder, were:

From Tolls....$660,616 25
" Steam Towing.. 397,622 04
From Miscellaneous...... 9,422 29 — $1,067,660 58

Expenses.

For Maintenance of Canal$ 130,617 79
For Canal Operation.......... 87,465 40
For Steam Towing.......... 322,952 57 — 541,035 76
Leaving Net Earnings, 1875.......... $526,624 82
Net Earnings, 1874.......... 552,102 59
Decrease Net Earnings, 1875.......... $25,477 77

The actual cost of operating the Canal was 50 67-100 per cent of its receipts.

The gross results of the New Jersey Lines, embracing the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Branches, 38 miles; the Connecting Railway, 8 miles; United Railroads of New Jersey and Branches, 255 miles; Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 68 miles; and Flemington Branch, 12 miles; and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 66 miles, including feeder, may therefore be summed up as follows:

Gross Earnings..........$10,604,955 17
Gross Expenses.......... 7,071,924 27
Net Earnings..........$ 3,533,030 90
Deduct Interest charged on Equipment used by Belvidere Delaware Railroad.... 28,179 60
$ 3,504,851 30
Add cash received from investments.......... 197,579 82
Total net Revenue.. ....$ 3,702,431 12

Amount paid on account of Dividends, Interest, Rentals, including Lease of Connecting Road, Taxes, and Transit duties, Expenses of Maintaining Organizations, &c., as follows:

Dividends to Stockholders United Railroads New Jersey..........$ 1,404,300 00
Dividends to Stockholders Delaware and Raritan Canal.......... 584,740 00
Dividends to Stockholders Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad........ 49,410 00
Dividends to Stockholders Branch Roads.......... 58,800 00
Interest on Bonded Debt United Railroads New Jersey.. 1,293,400 35
Interest on Bonded Debt Branch Roads.......... 78,450 00
Interest on Mortgages United Railroads and Canal...... 111,394 27
Rental Connecting Railway.. 143,060 82
Rental Belvidere Delaware Railroad.......... 229,043 69
Rental Branch Roads........ 4,724 [illegible]
Organization expenses, Discount on Sale of Bonds, &c., to pay off Bonds of the United Companies which matured February and April, 1875.. [illegible]
Transit Duties, State of New Jersey.......... 307,217 75
Taxes, State of Pennsylvania 7,077 92
$ 4,350,096 81

Loss in operating United Railroads and Canal of New Jersey for 1875, $647,665.69.

This loss is largely due to the great reduction in coal tonnage over the Belvidere Delaware Road, the Main Line, and the Canal, the anthracite production having been practically suspended for seven months of the year; and also to the extremely low rates at which through freight was carried during the first half of the year. The traffic upon this division is subject to very large terminal expenses, which are a heavy charge upon the income of that portion of the line. With the anthracite regions in full operation, it is believed that the New Jersey lines would have taken care of their rentals and interest.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1875, were:

From Freights $2,698,559 83
" Passengers.... 459,176 61
" Express 37,700 69
" Mails.... 33,084 15
" Miscellaneous. 137,375 96 — $3,365,897 24

Expenses.

For Conducting Transportation $ 671,024 50
" Motive Power.......... 654,690 76
" Maintenance of Cars.... 177,971 48
" " Road.... 724,796 94 — $2,228,483 68
$1,137,413 56
Deduct Interest on Equipment.......... 182,797 29
Leaving balance to Credit of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad..........$ 954,616 27

Sources of revenue in 1875, as compared with those of 1874, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
From freights		$74,253 42
From Passengers		68,734 07
From Express		402 00
From Mails		8,556 75
From Miscellaneous	$10,924 17	
Total Decrease		$141,022 04

The Expenses, compared with those of 1874, show as follows:

	Decrease.
For Conducting Transportation	$85,468 14
For Motive Power	34,862 40
For Maintenance of Cars	38,088 80
For Maintenance of Road	51,229 99
Total	$209,649 33

The actual cost of working the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1875, was 66 21-100 per cent. of receipts.

Summary.

Net Earnings Pittsburgh to New York, including Philadelphia & Erie R. R., Branch Lines, & Lines operated by the Company, and the Delaware & Raritan Canal....$13,096,027 37
Interest & Dividends received from Investments owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as follows:
Cash receipts 1,969,275 76
Securities of other Companies, amounting to $2,591,-400.50, estimated as worth at least..... 1,177,960 57 — 3,147,236 33
Interest from Investments received with the Lease of the United Railroads and Canal of New Jersey, Cash.. 197,579 82
Total amount available for Rentals, Interest, and Dividends.......... $16,440,843 52
Out of which have been paid:
One semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent. and two quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. each on Pennsylvania Railroad Stock... $5,509,493 00
Taxes paid the State of Pennsylvania...... 495,854 37
Interest on Bonded and Floating Debt Pennsylvania Railroad Company.......... 3,012,453 75
Rent Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad...... 134,228 56
Paid State of Pennsylvania on account of purchase of Main Line.... 460,000 00
Rental paid Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.......... 954,616 27
Rental paid Belvidere Delaware Railroad.......... 229,043 69
Rental paid Branch Roads connected with the Main Line Pennsylvania Railroad.......... 489,171 19
Dividends, Interest and Rental, &c., paid on account of lease of United Railroads and Canal of New Jersey, as before stated: 4,121,053 12 — $15,405,913 95
$1,034,929 57
Balance.
Amount received in settlement of open accounts that were adjusted during the year.......... 1,251,665 00
Total to credit of Profit and Loss.......... $2,286,594 57

From the foregoing statistics, the Stockholders of the Company will perceive that the Road has paid from its net earnings during the past year, all the Rentals, Interest, Dividends, and other amounts due the lines operated by the Company, the expenses of maintaining the various organizations, and the sum of $460,000 to the State of Pennsylvania on account of the purchase and interest thereon of the Main Line of Public Works, and has also paid its Shareholders, clear of State taxes, Eight per cent. dividend on the Capital Stock, leaving a net balance, including the amount received in settlement of open accounts that were adjusted during the year, of $2,286,-594.57 to be carried to the credit of Profit and Loss. Against this amount have been charged the discount on the two millions Sterling Mortgage Bonds of the Company sold May 7, 1874, which were delivered early in 1875, and the five millions of 6 per cent. currency dollar Bonds sold in Philadelphia during the year, the premium on Exchange remitted to redeem the Second Mortgage Sterling Bonds that matured March 31, 1875, and other items amounting in the aggregate to $1,230,398.59. The balance, $1,056,195.98, has been transferred to Profit and Loss, so that the sum standing to the credit of that account, as will be seen by the Treasurer's statement hereto annexed, at the end of the year was increased to $10,077,839.14.

Your Board of Directors have deemed it best to continue the policy referred to in the last Annual Report, of holding the amounts to the credit of the Contingent Fund $2,-000,000, and Profit and Loss $10,077,839.14, in all $12,077,839.14, as a margin to cover any depreciation in the value of the securities owned by the Company, which remain on the books at their cost, and to meet requirements of the Company.

In addition to this reserve, the Stockholders will remember that during the history of the Company, it has from time to time reduced its actual cost of Construction and Equipment, so that the General Account shows a charge for the Maine Line, including new stations, wharves, shops and shop machinery, of $53,666,966.41, while the cash expenditure for those purposes to December 31, 1875, is $81,862,775, showing an excess of actual property in the possession of the Company, not represented in its accounts, and which may be considered an additional reserve, of over twenty-seven millions of dollars. In this, no allowance whatever is made for a very large increase in the value of the real estate now in the possession of the Company; which, while it cost over six millions of dollars, it is believed, has a market value of more than double that amount.

The proceeds of the two million pounds of Sterling Bonds, sold May 7, 1874, as stated in the last Report, were received during 1875, and appropriated to the payment of the $4,835,840 of Second Mortgage Bonds, which matured March 31, 1875, and to the adjustment of Construction and Equipment expenditures, and other obligations of the Company incurred prior to 1874.

In order to provide the means necessary to cover the cost of Construction and Equipment as estimated in the last Report, and also to pay off other liabilities of the Company previously incurred, it was deemed advisable to make a sale to Messrs. Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, of five millions of 6 per cent. Currency Bonds, secured by the Consolidated Mortgage. The Company has met all these expenditures and liabilities, *and is now—for the first time in its history of twenty-nine years—without any floating debt,* and had on deposit to its credit January 1, 1876, as follows:

In the hands of its Treasurer.$ 3,480,913 21
In the hands of its London Agency, the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.......... 1,166,141 56
In the hands of other parties. 277,243 81
Making a total of..........$ 4,924,298 58
which is applicable to the payment of Interest, Dividends, and Expenditures.
The operations of the Main Line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh show Net Earnings for the year of....$ 8,147,388 61
And an Earning from Investments, representing the actual cash valuation, of...... 3,147,236 33
Making total Net Earning of.$11,294,624 94
The interest paid on the entire bonded debt of the Company, its floating debt, etc, was.......... 3,012,453 75
Showing a net result over Interest..........$ 8,282,171 19

It will be observed that the amount received from the investments of the Company exceeded all the interest paid on its bonded and other interest obligations, leaving a surplus of $134,782.58, and that the average return from these investments on the amount at which they stand charged on the books of the Company, being $70,759,-012, was over 4 per cent. per annum.

Main Line.

During the year 1875 the tonnage moved over the Main Line of the Company and Branches between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, amounted to 9,787,176 tons; during the year 1874, to 9,118,419 tons, showing an increase of 7 3-10 per cent., or 668,757 tons over 1874. Embraced in this were 4,731,436 tons of bituminous coal, coke, and anthracite coal, being an increase in that traffic over the previous year of 522,099 tons.

The United Railroads of New Jersey

Show a slight increase in the number of passengers carried, being 7,816,239 as against 7,837,317 in 1874, and 5-1000 per cent. increase in the number of tons of freight moved, being 3,469,786 tons, as against 3,467,952 tons in 1874, notwithstanding a large decrease in the shipments of coal over those Lines, and especially the Belvidere Delaware Road. In 1874 the coal tonnage over the New Jersey Lines was 1,521,474 tons, of which 964,255 tons were anthracite, and 557,219 bituminous. In 1875 the coal tonnage was 1,302,634 tons, of which 617,859 tons were anthracite, and 684,775 bituminous.

Belvidere Delaware Railroad.

The whole number of passengers carried in 1875 was 388,436, and the average distance traveled by each was 16 7-10 miles.

The number of tons of freight (including 18,180 tons of fuel and other materials for the Company's use,) was 1,020,669, embracing 844,275 tons of coal, exclusive of 8,795 tons of coal for the Company's use.

It was last year 1,473,953 tons, showing a decrease of 453,293 tons, or 30 75-100 per cent.

Delaware and Raritan Canal.

The Canal carried during the year 1,958,-004 gross tons, embracing 1,295,910 of coal, of which 1,022,644 were anthracite and 273,-266 bituminous. Last year it carried 2,308,-671 tons, showing a decrease of 350,667 tons, or about 15 21-100 per cent. Its coal tonnage in 1874 was 1,548,303 tons, showing a decrease in 1875 of 252,393 tons.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The tonnage moved on the Philadelphia and Erie Road in 1875 shows an increase of 5 6-10 per cent., being 2,523,486 tons as against 2,389,377 for 1874. The tonnage of 1875 embraced 890,626 tons of coal. There was a decrease in the number of passengers carried of about ten per cent.

Your attention is specially called to the following table, showing the average earning from Freight and Passenger traffic, and the cost of moving it per net ton and per passenger per mile on each of the Divisions worked by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

	Pennsylvania R. R. and branches.	United Railroads of New Jersey and branches.	Belvidere Division.	Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
Length of Road	905	293	80	288
Average earnings from each passenger per mile	2 351-1000	2 737-1000	2 864-1000	[illegible] 637-1000
Average cost of transporting each passenger one mile	1 669-1000	1 778-1000	2 822-1000	2 951-1000
Profit on each passenger per mile	0 682-1000	0 959-1000	0 042-1000	0 686-1000
Average earnings per ton per mile from transportation of freight	1 058-1000	2 096-1000	1 468-1000	0 865-1000
Average cost of transporting each ton of freight per mile	0 616-1000	1 604-1000	0 962-1000	0 571-1000
Average profit in transporting each ton of freight one mile	0 442-1000	0 402-1000	0 506-1000	0 294-1000

You will observe that the average earning on the Main Line and Branches, including through tonnage as well as local, was 1.058 cents, or less than eleven mills per ton per mile. The cost per ton per mile was 616-1000 cent, leaving an average net profit for transporting each ton of freight per mile of 442-1000 cent, or nearly 4½ mills.

This remarkably low average rate of earning was brought about by two causes. First, the competition that was waged in the early part of last year between the trunk lines on all through traffic which under a seriously mistaken policy of endeavoring to control over certain lines an undue proportion of through traffic practically destroyed its value to the lines that carried it, and failed in the object sought to be attained; and second, it was deemed necessary that your Company should do what lay in its power to aid our manufacturing and mining interests by moderate temporary reductions in its rates of freight. This policy your Board believed to be wise and judicious, and that without it, a large number of important branches of business would undoubtedly have been suspended. The result is the lowest average earning per ton per mile that has perhaps ever been received by any line of like magnitude; to meet this result and earn a reasonable profit, the most rigid economy consistent with thorough Maintenance of the Road and Equipment, has been enforced in every department, and a cost of movement attained per ton per mile, certainly much below that of any similar road in this country, if not in the world.

It may be noted that the present average gross receipts on local and through traffic do not amount to 50 per cent. of the cost of movement alone upon the old line of Public Works of the State. It may also be noted that the cost of moving traffic upon the Main Line of your Railway and branches, with their crossings of the Allegheny Mountains, is much below the cost of moving similar traffic upon canals.

The Company has moved over its Main Line during the year, 7 3-10 per cent. more tonnage than in any previous year of its history, for a gross earning of $2,149,119.38 less than in 1874. Its expenses have been reduced $899,583.71, showing a decrease in net earnings of $1,249,535 67, which is attributable to the causes stated, namely, the great depression in the coal and iron interests and the general trade of the country, and to the unnecessary and unwise competition that existed on through traffic during the early part of the year. The relations between the several trunk lines are now satisfactory, and there is no good reason why they should not so continue. It is certainly true that by a proper understanding between the lines they can each secure their legitimate share of traffic, and properly protect their respective geographical positions, whereby the public can always have the benefit of regular, steady minimum charges, and the properties and facilities of the various Companies be kept up to that high standard of efficiency which is for the best interest of the people who use them. This policy will at all times have the earnest support of your Board.

The contests through which your Road has passed, and the thorough economies that have been inaugurated in the management of its business, have demonstrated very clearly its ability to meet all efforts of competitors to divert its proper share of traffic and to make net earnings under perhaps the most unfavorable circumstances, quite sufficient to take care of all its obligations, keep the property of the Company to the highest standard, pay its Shareholders 8 per cent. per annum, clear of all taxes, and add a fair balance to its reserve fund.

While its average freight earnings have been but a fraction over a cent per ton per mile, the average cost of operation of its three competitors has been nearly one cent per ton per mile, thus showing that while we have made a fair profit on our work for 1875, most of it has been secured through economy in operation, and within the cost per ton per mile which any of our competitors have been able to attain. It is believed that under a proper adjustment of the old difference that existed between the trunk lines, many of which have already been arranged, a satisfactory average rate on East and West bound through traffic will be secured. And with moderate charges on local traffic, in proportion to the value of the services rendered, the railway property of the country will become more valuable to its owners, and to the public. An average improvement of one mill per ton per mile on the business of the past year would give the Company an additional profit of [illegible] equivalent to [illegible] per cent upon its entire Capital Stock.

The estimate in the Annual Report for 1874 of the amount that would be required for Construction and Equipment purposes in 1875, was $3,200,000. The sum actually expended was $3,265,565 57.

During 1876 there will be needed for similar purposes, according to the present estimates, about $3,500,000, to meet the requirements and additions for the New Jersey Division and the Main Line, including the cost of the new passenger station at West Philadelphia; the increased equipment necessitated by the Centennial Year; the purchase of real estate; the putting down of third and fourth tracks; the securing rights of way and improving the alignment of portions of the road between Columbia and Philadelphia, originally built by the State of Pennsylvania; the necessary expenditures upon your branch and unfinished roads; and the construction of a new and independent freight connection with your properties on the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, by which a large portion of the coal, oil, lumber, grain and other traffic will reach its destination, without passing through and overcrowding the yards at West Philadelphia. Your freight tracks and facilities at West Philadelphia will all be required in a very limited time to meet the increasing business of the central and northern portions of the city, the large business to and from the city of New York, that passing over the Main Line to and from the West and the business to and from the South.

The total amount expended and required to be expended in providing the passenger station, 100 by 300 feet, and other terminal facilities at the Centennial Grounds, including the various buildings, railway tracks, and improvements connected therewith, as per estimate, is $119,241.51, which it is proposed to deduct from the earnings of the Centennial year.

An addition to the Passenger Car Equipment to provide for Centennial travel is now being made, embracing one hundred and fifty new passenger cars, at a cost of $450,000. This amount will be charged to Construction and Equipment account; and these cars will give our various lines additional equipment for their increasing business after 1876.

During the year, the new iron railway bridge across the Delaware at Trenton was completed, and opened with double track, thus greatly improving the facilities of your lines. The structure is believed to be one of the best in the United States.

The four tracks have been completed from Philadelphia westward to Overbrook, and will this year be extended to Merion Station, thus adding still further to our facilities for the passage and movement of trains. The four tracks have also been completed from Pittsburgh, east, to East Liberty. Twenty-six miles in all of third and fourth track and siding were laid during the year on the Main Line, four miles of third track and siding on the New Jersey Division, and two miles of siding on the Philadelphia and Erie Road. Several important bridges crossing over our line, previously arranged for with the city of Pittsburgh, have been constructed and opened to the public; and it is expected that several others will be completed during the present year.

In connection with the city of Philadelphia the Company is building new iron bridges over its Main Line at Fortieth and Forty-first Streets and Belmont and Girard Avenues. During the year the Fairmount Bridge at Bridge Street has also been completed. These improvements were greatly needed to provide new and safe avenues to and from the Centennial Exposition and Fairmount Park.

In the latter part of November, the bridge over the Schuylkill River at Market Street, belonging to the city of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire, and the connection of your Line with its depots on Market Street east of the river was thus broken. A temporary bridge for the passage of freight cars was erected in a few days, and your Company having been authorized by the Councils of the City to construct a new bridge, the work was promptly completed, and the highways opened to public use within the time and cost specified in the proposition submitted to Councils.

Sixty-eight hundred and ninety-five tons of Steel Rail have been placed on the Main Line during the year. This amount was more than sufficient to complete the entire double track of the Main Line. A portion of it was laid on the Harrisburg and Lancaster Road, and at points on the Branch Lines where a heavy traffic was handled; 3,536 tons of new iron rails were laid, of which 3,514 tons were placed in Branch Lines. And 4,372 tons of steel rails were placed in the New Jersey lines, all of which has been charged to expenses. Before the close of the year, the double track of the New York Division will be laid with steel rails, and a similar improvement will be effected on the Amboy and Belvidere Delaware Divisions, as renewals are required, and be charged to expenses.

Forty-one hundred and seventy-three tons of steel rails and 2,099 tons of new iron rails were laid on the Philadelphia and Erie Road, and charged to the expenses of that Line.

A large amount of work was done at the shops of the Company at Altoona, during the year, for the Main Line and other roads operated by your Company.

Forty-three first-class locomotives were built, also 761 new stock, box and coal cars, in addition to the maintenance in good condition and the necessary renewals of our large equipment.

In order to meet the requirements of our increasing Coal trade, arrangements were made, through Car Trusts, by which 2,000 eight-wheel Coal cars, of fifteen tons capacity each, were placed upon the line during the year at very low prices. Under these arrangements, the interest on the cash cost of the cars is paid out of a car service-fund, which is made up by an allowance of the same rates per ton that were heretofore allowed to other companies for the use of their cars in transporting a share of our coal traffic over portions of our Lines—the residue of this fund, after payment of interest, will be applied so as to extinguish the principal within six years; so that while the Company has the use of the equipment in the interim, it will own the entire property at the expiration of that period, without adding to its Construction and Equipment account. During the year, 222 eight-wheeled coal cars were purchased from the Kittanning Coal Company at a valuation of $475 per car, or $105,450, which amount is now included in our Equipment account.

To meet the request of the Postmaster General in connection with the through postal service, eight first-class mail cars were built to conform to the plans prepared by the Postoffice Department, and were placed upon the line within eleven days, the very limited time allowed this Company to provide the equipment.

The Block system of signals in operation on the New Jersey Line is now being extended over the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Divisions. It will be applied to the whole Line, having been found to add largely to the safety of the movement of trains.

The New Stock Yards at West Philadelphia are nearly completed and are now in service. Their location is very advantageous to the public, and the arrangements required of the lessees are such as to prevent any annoyance from their operation.

Your Board have authorized the erection of a new passenger station at West Philadelphia, fronting on Market Street and Lancaster Avenue, west of the Junction Tunnel, and bounded by Thirty-second Street. It will contain very comfortable accommodations for the patrons of our lines. The lot to be covered by the tracks and building is 120 feet on Market Street and 230 on Lancaster Avenue, and extends back 1,060 feet on Thirty-second Street. There will be four tracks for incoming trains, four for outgoing trains, and four intermediate tracks for standing cars. It will be a valuable improvement, and will enable us to accommodate a large and increasing traffic. It is proposed to use the two southern tracks approaching Philadelphia from the west, between Merion and the new station at West Philadelphia, exclusively for passenger business, and to make a crossing of the main roadway west of Thirty-fifth street for the New York trains, and bring them in on these independent passenger tracks. This will give the Company the other two main tracks from Merion into the yards at Hestonville and West Philadelphia, with all their various connecting side track and switches, for the use of our heavy freight business, without causing delay to the passenger trains, or in the handling [illegible] of the moven[ent] [illegible] heretofore.

The arrangements [for hand]ling, storing, and shi[pping] property at the port of [illegible] been much improved during [illegible] and the results are manifes[t] [illegible] ing commerce. One of the larg[est] Cotton Presses ever constructed [illegible] erected on the Delaware front, ne[ar the] Steamship Wharves, where cotton is [now] being compressed for shipment at pric[es] much below those charged at other ports. With the extensive facilities now provided, a liberal share of this valuable traffic will no doubt be secured by our merchants.

Just before the close of the past year, the United States Government determined to sell the old Navy Yard property in this city, situated between Front Street and the Delaware River, containing about 23 acres of solid ground, admirably located and prepared for the present and future wants of our Company. When desired, this property may be extended to the Port Warden's Line, so as to embrace over 28 acres. It was purchased by Messrs. Drexel & Co., and their associates, from the Government for one million dollars cash, and re-sold to this Company for one million of its bonds, secured by purchase-money mortgage on the property, payable in five years, bearing 6 per cent. currency interest, which they received at 95 per cent. The difference of $50,000 was paid them in cash, and will be charged off to profit and loss during the year, so that the property will stand on the books of the Company at a cost of one million of dollars. In connection with the other real estate owned on the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, it will give our Company the means of providing in the most ample and thorough manner for its traffic for many years to come.

Arrangements have been made for the unloading at our Navy Yard Wharves of a number of large foreign steamers coming to Philadelphia with property for the Centennial Exposition, and for general distribution. Tracks are now being laid on these wharves so that the transhipment can be made direct from the vessels to cars for delivery to destination.

Your Board is satisfied that the lines of the Company must receive a large additional business in connection with the Centennial Exposition, which will add materially to your revenues during 1876.

The Company's Lines have been extended [illegible] from York, Pennsylvania, to Frederick, Maryland, under a lease of the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line, Hanover and York [illegible], and Littlestown Railroads, covering [illegible] miles of roadway. This line, [illegible] for the use of its equipment. It runs through a fine country, and has already developed, in the first year of its operation, a very satisfactory traffic, for the benefit of your own Line and also the Northern Central Railway, with which it connects at York, Pennsylvania.

The Columbia and Port-Deposit Railroad was extended to Safe Harbor, a distance of ten miles. The grading of the remaining portion of the line is about finished, and it is proposed this year to complete the superstructure for the twenty-four miles yet required, and open the entire road for traffic.

The Southwest Pennsylvania Railway was extended four miles south of Connellsville, and will be completed to Uniontown this year, and further, if the development of the local business will justify it. The coke traffic from that line has assumed large proportions and is of great value, not only to your Main Line and your roads west of Pittsburgh, but to the iron and steel and smelting interests of the country.

Two and a half miles of additional main track and branches were laid upon the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway. The coal business of the Clearfield region is growing rapidly, showing an increase of [illegible] tons over 1874.

It is proposed to extend the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway this year to Brownsville, on the Monongahela River, being twenty-three miles of new line; the local interests along the road carrying out their proposition to take traffic certificates and furnish the amount of money required to do the work. The completion of this line will be of great value to the city of Pittsburgh and the people of the Monongahela Valley, and will develop a satisfactory and valuable traffic to your Main Line and the roads controlled west of Pittsburgh.

The results of the PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY for the year 1875, were as follows:

Gross receipts..........$444,669 09
Expenses.......... 240,637 22
Net Earnings, 1875..........$204,031 87
being a gain of $56,286 67 over 1874.

This Company has paid *off all its floating indebtedness.*

The following statements will show the result of the operation of the Coal Companies in which you are interested to December 31, 1875. In this connection arrangements have been made to create a fund of 25 cents per ton mined, which will be charged currently to expenses, and applied to the reduction of the cost of the several coal properties. Where that cost is represented by bonds, this fund will be applied to their purchase and cancellation.

THE SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY produced, in 1875, 381,774 tons.
Its Gross Receipts were.....$1,478,620 91
Expenses.......... 1,299,614 95
Net Earnings..........$ 179,205 96
being a decrease of $206,682.78, as compared with 1874, caused by the almost entire suspension of production of anthracite coal during the first seven months of the year.

THE SUMMIT BRANCH AND LYKENS VALLEY COMPANIES produced for the thirteen months ending December 31, 1875, 530,994 tons.
The Gross earnings of the Summit Branch Railroad Company for the same period, were..........$1,167,529 60
Expenses.......... 968,687 84
Net Earnings..........$ 198,841 76
being an increase of $231,887.87, as compared with 1874.
The Gross Earnings of the Lykens Valley Company for the same period, were..........$ 703,547 35
Expenses.......... 996,845 06
Deficit..........$ 293,297 71
Being an increase of $10,752.42 as compared with 1874.

The large expenditures on this property were due to the existence of extensive faults in the vein, to remove which has required heavy outlays for several years past. The Company is now working in good coal, and the results of the present year will, it is believed, show a marked improvement.

THE MINERAL RAILROAD AND MINING COMPANY produced for the thirteen months ending December 31, 1875, 477,233 tons.
Its Gross Earnings were......$1,086,359 92
Expenses.......... 924,324 84
Net Earnings..........$ 162,035 08
Being an increase of $89,540.76 as compared with 1874.

The aggregate results from your several Anthracite Coal Companies were as follows:

	Tons.
Total production 1874-1875 (thirteen months)	1,390,001
Total production 1873-1874 (12 months)	1,328,934
Aggregate Net Earnings 1875	$546,785 09
Aggregate Net Earnings 1874	670,767 71

At the close of the year, a reorganization of the several coal companies was effected, under which it is believed valuable economies will be effected in their business, and the properties be made more profitable than in the past, at least to the extent of the economies referred to.

The anthracite coal for Eastern markets obtained from your various properties, with the exception of that going to South Amboy over our lines, is now brought over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and shipped at Greenwich Point. Our wharfage facilities at that point, though quite extensive, were taxed to their utmost capacity before the close of the year, and it is proposed to enlarge them during the present year to meet the increased business coming to us from the several coal regions reached by our lines and their connecting roads. Our large increase in that special traffic, however, is in bituminous coal and coke, which are growing in public favor each year.

The Coal Companies in which you are interested were invited to join what is known as the Coal Association for the Anthracite Region. After full consideration of the subject, they declined to do so, but in order that the large coal roads should carry out their own system of handling this great traffic, your Coal Companies did agree that their production for the year should not be increased over that of 1875, to competitive points East of the Capes of the Delaware; and that if the Coal Association should continue for 1876, they would maintain prices on this competitive trade, as heretofore.

In the Report for 1874, reference was made to the reorganization of the Northern Central Railway Company. Your Board would now state that the results of the working of that line and its connections for the past year have been favorable, that all the obligations of that Company have been promptly met, and a net earning realized sufficient to enable its Directors to pay a moderate dividend. A dividend of 3 per cent. was therefore declared by that Company out of its net earnings, payable on the 1st of April next, leaving a satisfactory balance to the credit of Income Account. The road and its terminal facilities have been greatly improved during the past year, and it is believed that with proper care and management, it can be made a valuable property to its owners.

The business of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad is steadily increasing. Through the arrangement made with the West Maryland for the use of the tunnel at Baltimore, a new source of revenue has been opened to it, and by the construction of extensive coal yards in the City of Washington, and the facilities given by the connection of the Northern Central Railway with the coal fields of Pennsylvania, additional traffic will be secured. The road has attained a strong position with the public.

The lines owned or otherwise controlled by your Company west of Pittsburgh, are all operated by the Pennsylvania Company, a corporation having its general office at Pittsburgh, under the arrangement heretofore explained to the Stockholders. Under this arrangement, the liabilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company west of Pittsburgh are all met and provided for out of the earnings and revenues of the lines west of that point; and the revenues of the leased Roads showing a surplus, are used by the Pennsylvania Company to meet, in proper form, such deficiencies as may occur upon any of the other lines under its control; this is now effected in a manner that [illegible] we[ll] [illegible] The e[illegible] Equipmen[t] [illegible] burgh for 18[illegible] All these l[ines] [illegible] and facilities, a[illegible] at the close of any [illegible]

As the annual r[eports] [illegible] companies take plac[e] [illegible] your own, the detai[illegible] workings are not yet p[illegible] as they are, and subm[illegible] holders of those compan[ies] [illegible] printed, and copies of the[m] [illegible] furnished any stockholders who may desire them.

In the rentals of Western Lines, as above stated, are included the Net Earnings from the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway during the year. It is believed by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company that by reason of the failure of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company to perform its covenants under the lease of its road to the former Company, the lease itself has been practically terminated, and notice has been given and proceedings instituted by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Company in accordance therewith. It is hoped that the litigation relating to this subject will be terminated during the year, and that upon its conclusion, the two Companies referred to will arrive at some adjustment for the future operation of the lines belonging to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company, west of Columbus, on a basis that will be equitable and fair to all interests, and give the owners of the property every possible earning and advantage that can be derived from it in the future. In connection with this subject, and to correct any misapprehension that may exist, it is but proper to state that no endorsement of any bond of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company was ever made or authorized to be made by this Company.

Several committees representing the controlling interest of that Company have had interviews with the officers of your company, during the past year, with the view of perfecting a basis under which the property of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Company could be put in a reorganized form that would relieve it from many of its old complications, and preserve its representation in a decreased amount of bonds and an increased amount of stock; but, as yet, no definite plan has been decided upon. It is hoped one may be reached during the present year.

Summary of Lines East and West of Pittsburgh.

Gross Earnings, all lines, 1875, from traffic..........$58,096,865 91
Gross Expenses, excluding rentals, interest, dividends, &c.......... 36,574,140 96
Net Earnings..........$21,522,724 95

In the last Annual Report, your Board, in referring to the important work performed by the Committee of Stockholders appointed to examine into the affairs of the Company, stated the gross amount expended in connection therewith, in securing the data for their report, printing and distributing it among the Shareholders, and all other matters incident thereto. When that report was read at your last Annual Meeting, Mr. Longstreth, one of the Committee, stated that the manner in which the Item of Expenses was presented, might create a wrong impression upon the Stockholders and the public. It is but justice to the Committee to state that their entire personal, travelling and office expenses, during the period of seven months in which they were engaged in making their examinations, preparing the report and publishing it for the information of the Stockholders, was but $1,-866 14, the remaining expenditure having been made in preparing the Report of 240 pages, and the maps connected therewith, publishing the same through the press of the country, and printing and distributing nearly 20,000 copies of the Report to the Shareholders as authorized by them. The Report is considered by experts, both in this country and Europe, to be one of the most exhaustive and valuable documents ever prepared in connection with any railway company.

Your Board take great pleasure in making this explanation; believing it to be due to the gentlemen who composed the Committee.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, the matter of declaring quarterly dividends was referred to your Board. After full consideration of the subject, it was decided to pay dividends quarterly, commencing August 30, 1875, and this action has given great satisfaction to our shareholders.

It is hoped that the results attained during the past year will be satisfactory to the Shareholders of the Company. Your Board beg to assure you, that in their judgment the property of the Company was never before in as good condition as at the close of the past year. The roadway has been greatly improved, the equipment is in thoroughly good condition, your facilities have been enlarged and extended, the capacity for doing a largely increased business is now provided; and it is believed, that with moderate expenditures for construction and equipment purposes during the next few years, and with the return of reasonable prosperity to the business interests of the country, your road can and will, under proper economical management, show results that must be gratifying to its owners.

The Report of the Treasurer, with a complete list of the Stocks and Bonds held by the Company, also the reports of the Comptroller, and General Manager, will be published in pamphlet form in connection with this report, and will give in detail the financial condition of the Company, and the results of the operations of your lines.

The Board desire to express their thanks to the officers and employes of the Company for the remarkable economies attained, and for the fidelity and ability with which the duties entrusted to them have been discharged during the past year.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

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IN STORE AND FOR SALE.
500 Barrels Minnesota Flour.
150 Barrels Rye Flour.
150 Barrels Burmuda Red Onions.
200 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider.
3 Cars Rye.
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.
For sale by ROBT. F. WEDDELL, 347 Liberty street.

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses
"WHITE STAR" FLOUR
FULL LINE GROCERIES.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.
LAING & M'KALLIP
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Feed, Bailed Hay and Straw, All Standard Brands of Hydraulic Cements, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, Anthracite & Cannel Coal.
Offices—134 Fifth avenue and 347 Liberty street. Warehouse and Yard—31st street and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PETER KEIL..........JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 LIBERTY STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Choice Apples, Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, and Produce generally received daily. Consignments solicited and prompt returns guaranteed.

SUNDRIES.
10 bbls. Dried Peaches—halves.
10 cars Shelled Corn.
5 cars Red Wheat.
Chopped Corn.
Chopped Corn and Oats.
A lot of Sacks, cheap.
For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 Liberty St., office up stairs.
February 21, 1876.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.
FORT PITT
Boiler, Stilland Tank Works.
D.W.C.Carroll & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tublar, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers.
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers.
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges.
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

O'Hara Boiler Works
N. SNYDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers,
OIL TANKS,
Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,
PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices, safety fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

[illegible] BANK.
Iron Bank Block,
Corner Sixth avenue and Wood street, PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
James Mosgrove, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY,
No. 171 Federal Street.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President,
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum, D. Macferron,
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Cartwright,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 38 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.
FRIEDMANN'S INJECTORS
FOR
STEAM BOILERS!
TAKES THE
PREMIUM.
They Start Promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no moveable parts to get out of order.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST.

Industrial Machine Works.
Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,
Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.
Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,
FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS,
12 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WM. G. PRICE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LIGHT MACHINERY CASTINGS, SUGAR KETTLES,
Plumbers' Castings, Sash Weights, Window Lintels and Sills.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
No. 29 Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand Rolls
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Raskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse:
No. 88 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

BRIDGE WORK.
UNION IRON MILLS!
Carnegie Brothers & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams.
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
General Office and Works: 33D STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed Information, giving calculations for strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES—Cor. Forty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

$7,500. As the ... than the estimate made ... the matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Sholes and Wilson.

After considerable discussion the committee postponed action on the matter of roofing the Market House and paving the Diamond.

The Finance Committee met also. The bids were opened for the custody of the city funds. The Franklin bank bid three per cent. interest on daily balances; Third National bank 4 per cent; German National bank 4½ per cent. The German National and the Third National banks were elected.

An ordinance was ordered to be reported to Councils for the issuing of $22,000 worth of sewer bonds.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence this evening as *Hon. Bardwell Slote* and *Mrs. Gen. Gilflory* in "The Mighty Dollar."

Library Hall.—Musical performance this afternoon and evening by "Blind Tom."

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theatre.—Harrigan and Hart in "The Doyle Brothers," both afternoon and evening.

Trimble's Varieties.—Variety performance, afternoon and evening, embracing a large number of specialists.

THE THOMPSON CASE.

The Arguments not Concluded yet—Fears That the Defendant has Left the Country—His Bail Forfeited.

The arguments in the case of Samuel Thompson, charged with crooked whisky transactions, are certainly commensurate with the magnitude of the case. Two days have already been consumed in their delivery, and they are not yet concluded. Yesterday R. B. Carnahan, Esq., one of the counsel for the defense concluded his argument, and District Attorney Reed commenced. The latter gentleman will resume this morning, and probably conclude in the forenoon.

Another sensation in the case came to light yesterday. The defendant failed to put in an appearance upon the opening of the Court, and the officers inquiring into the matter it was discovered that he had left the city on Monday evening for Brownsville. His bail in the case on trial is only $1,300, but it will be remembered he is held in bonds for $10,000 for his appearance at the May term to answer a charge of subornation of perjury. Yesterday afternoon United States District Attorney Reed notified the Court that Samuel Thompson had left and his whereabouts was unknown, and therefore moved that his bail (on the present charge) be forfeited. His counsel explained that he had gone to attend the bedside of his dying mother, and to support their claim put in evidence the following telegrams received by Isaac Thompson, the brother of defendant, during the day:

[*First telegram.*]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 6, 1876.

Isaac Thompson, St. Nicholas Hotel, Pittsburgh:

Come immediately if you want to see your mother alive.

[Signed] R. THOMPSON.

[*Second telegram.*]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 6, 1876.

Isaac Thompson, St. Nicholas Hotel, Pittsburgh:

Your mother is very low; come home immediately.

[Signed] JACKSON L. THOMPSON.

The Court, however, did not consider the explanation satisfactory, and accordingly granted the motion for a forfeiture of bail, and ordered an attachment to issue against Samuel Thompson. At three o'clock Marshal Hall telegraphed to Deputy Marshal Wm. Hart, at Brownsville, to ascertain if Thompson was there, and if he found him to arrest him and bring him back to the city. At half-past four o'clock an answer was received stating that Thompson had reached Brownsville Monday night, but he could not be found. The general impression is that he has forfeited his bail, and of course if he has done so in one case he will in the other. Both the Thompsons are very wealthy, Samuel especially. It is said that the latter owns, besides his valuable real estate and the $100,000 worth of whisky now under libel, in the neighborhood of $500,000 worth of personal property, principally bonds and cash, and can, therefore, readily pay $11,200 forfeited bail.

BREVITIES.

····Allegheny Councils meet to-morrow evening.

····Lieutenant Johnson, who was so badly injured at Philo Hall, is getting better.

····The Council of Camden borough is to petition the Court to change the name of that corporation to Glenfield.

····The Columbia Boat Club, of Allegheny, will send a four oared crew to take part in the Centennial regatta.

····Forty miles of the P. & N. W. R. R. can, it is said, be put in readiness for the ties at less than $2,000 per mile.

····The residence of Robert McCutcheon, at No. 206 Third avenue, was robbed on Sunday night of two hundred dollars worth of silverware.

····The arbitrators appointed to adjust the difficulties between the two factions of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute hold their final meeting this afternoon.

····A uniform market price for nails, and the present condition of trade are the subjects to be discussed at a meeting of nail manufacturers to be held in this city.

····Mrs. Mary Livingston, an aged resident of Mifflin township, near Lebanon church, was found dead in a field a few days ago not far from her home. Apoplexy was the cause.

····A public entertainment will be given about the middle of April by the Stephen C. Foster Serenaders. Among those who have volunteered is the versatile Deputy Coroner McGuffin.

····A very important meeting of the Humane Society is to be held this afternoon, at its rooms, No. 213 Penn avenue, and all its members and friends are earnestly requested to be present.

····W. Swinehart, a lad living at No. 90 River avenue, Allegheny, had one of his legs crushed yesterday by the cars, at the intersection of the West Penn and Fort Wayne railroads, in Allegheny.

····The refusal of the puddlers to accept less than $4.75 per ton for boiling had resulted up to yesterday in the stoppage of no mills but Graff's and Byers, McCullough & Co.'s. It is said the other mills will follow suit.

····There will be a meeting of the "Woman's Baptist Missionary Union" in the Nixon street Church, Allegheny. Thursday, March 9th. Woman's meeting in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Public meeting in the evening, to which all are invited.

····Robert Cooper, the young man who fell last week from a third story window of the Cleveland freight depot, on Penn street, is much worse. Inflammation has set in and the physicians would not be surprised if his injuries were to result fatally.

····There were 49 deaths in the city during the past week. Of these 29 were males and 20 females. The biggest number of deaths were from consumption—9. The number of infection diseases were small pox 7, scarlet fever 2, typhoid fever 2.

····Frederick Schiedt, pastor of the German Lutheran Church on Madison avenue, Allegheny, while walking along Spring Garden avenue yesterday was suddenly overcome by a stroke of apoplexy. His condition last evening was very serious.

····"Mr. John Kochenderfer, No. 15 Washington street, Allegheny City, Pa.," complains that a letter, directed very plainly according to the foregoing, was left at a house on Spring Garden avenue, with a man whose name is somewhat similar, and was delayed thereby two weeks.

····Mr. W. J. Thompson, Stage Manager at Trimble's Varieties, while in a saloon on Sixth avenue, early yesterday morning, was robbed of his watch. The thief, whose name is John McKillis, with his "pal," Adam Cook, were subsequently arrested on Sixth avenue. The watch was recovered, and both of them were committed for trial.

····At 9:30 o'clock last night a vivid blaze in the residence of Mr. Robert Kyle, on Grantham street, near Lacock street, Allegheny, caused an alarm from box 37, but when the fire apparatus arrived the need for their services had passed. The blaze was caused by escaping gas from the metre of Mr. Kyle. There was a leak, it appears, and the gas becoming ignited melted off the pipe, thus increasing its supply of fuel, and giving exciting proportions to the blaze. The damage is merely nominal, as the exertions of the people in the house confined the blaze to very narrow limits.

····The seventh session of the Union Normal Class of Sunday School Workers was held last evening in the Smithfield Street M. E. Church. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Sidney Omohundro and Miss Mary Michell acted as Secretary. The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. J. D. Carlisle. A very interesting and instructive lesson was conducted by Mr. Thomas J. Gillespie, his subject being "The Bible"—its Types and Symbols,"—and we regret that the stress upon our columns precludes the possibility of making extensive reference to the theme the gentleman so ably handled.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

mony taken ... sisted in the progress of the ... large number of witnesses were sub... ed; no restriction being placed upon incriminating or exculpatory testimony, until on either hand it was adjudged to be merely cumulative. There was a large mass of testimony introduced to sustain the allegations of cruel punishment of the inmates of the institution of both sexes. Severe whippings, which hardly escaped the imputation of brutality, were inflicted upon the girls and boys of tender age, as well as upon the older and more vicious and intractable. Boys were stripped of their clothing, tied up and lashed until the blood was drawn, in frequent instances. There were some cases of aggravated assault in which permanent injuries were inflicted. One boy testified, whose shoulders had been dislocated while undergoing punishment, and who had been allowed to remain in that condition until remedy was impossible.

THE TREATMENT OF GIRLS.

Girls were partly stripped of their clothing, tied to chairs and punished with whips with great severity. There were also instances where girls had their hair cut close to their heads, as a means of punishment and disgrace. Punishments of this nature were supplemented by the use of handcuffs, straight jackets and solitary confinement for days, with a diet of bread and water. Superadded to such official correction, the persons to whom the labor of the boys was farmed out under the contract system often inflicted punishments by the whip and hand without other restraint than their own notions of propriety, although such conduct on their part was in actual conflict with the formal rules of the School. These cruelties were attested to by proofs so conclusive as to be unshaken by any rebutting testimony. No evidence was before the committee to show that any good result was brought about by severe punishments. The contumacy of the sufferers was temporarily overcome, in most cases, but there was no penitence and no reform. If reform is the object to be obtained, your committee are satisfied from the evidence submitted to them that physical torture and thumb screw methods are not promotive of the ends desired. It is extremely questionable whether a system of punishments without correlative rewards has any beneficial effect even upon the most hardened and incorrigible of the youth of the country. It hardly within the limit of question that brutality as a means of reform is out of place in any civilized state.

REPREHENSIBLE SANITARY MANAGEMENT.

The general laws of sanitary science are so simple and so well understood that their violation in a public institution which undertakes to deal with children for their moral and physical improvement, cannot be defended by ascribing the violation to ignorance. Good food, good lodging, pure air, pure water and proper protection from the inclemency of the climate are all necessary to bodily health. These things are within the compass of reasonable care and diligence and a reasonable expenditure of time and money. The testimony of the witnesses examined specially as to the sanitary condition of the Reform School, proves conclusively that the management has shown an inattention to the health and comfort of the inmates that deserves the severest reprehension. The testimony of the resident physician is positive and unimpeached in regard to the following particulars: Disease, in his judgment, repeatedly resulted from inattention to a proper variety of food and proper care in preparing it, from defective ventilation, impure water, filthy apartments, close association and other remediable evils. Opthalmia, scurvy, typhoid and relapsing fever were directly referable to unfavorable dietetic conditions and predisposing causes arising from filthy bedding, carpets and rooms, the bad condition of which was not remedied after repeated remonstrances. The water used was contaminated by sewerage; the walls were neglected, damp and saturated with effluvia; the air was foul; the rooms were imperfectly heated; the children could not keep warm in their beds; there was perpetual discomfort and too much work and too little play. "There are nineteen rooms," testifies the physician in charge on his oath, "filled with old rags and rubbish which might contain enough of fever germs to infect a whole nation." Epidemic disease and death, following upon the remonstrance of the physician, did not bring about any remedy for this frightful condition of things. He testifies that his remonstrances were as frequent as they were fruitless. The committee are satisfied that the sanitary condition of the Reform School has been such as to call for public reprehension and for legislative remedy.

THE BOARD CRITICISED.

In so far as the committee could ascertain no abuse connected with the operations of the Reform School would necessarily have remained uncorrected by an efficient body of managers. The unhealthy location of the school would have been avoided by the removal to Morganza. The discouragement to teachers and children, arising from neglected supervision; the harsh discipline resulting from the surrender of authority to persons whose sensibilities were deadened by constant association with children hardened by vicious courses; the uncleanliness; the defective food and cooking, are all due to neglect, or to such a wilful disregard of duty as the committee are not willing to impute to any one. Under this loose supervision good rules fell into disuse, and bad ones obtained ascendancy. Three or four out of the twelve managers controlled the affairs of the school. The system of rewards established by the Superintendent, which was effective for good, was allowed to be discontinued through the neglect of the Board of Managers. The small female children who were originally separated from the older ones, were huddled together. The criminal and the comparatively innocent were brought into dangerous association. Some of the testimony taken points pretty clearly, but not conclusively, to favoritism in furnishing supplies, and even to the greater enormity of unwittingly purchasing inferior food. The representations of the physician and superintendent of the school were neglected in the gravest emergencies, when the inmates were stricken with disease, and when it was evident that the *morale* of the school was endangered by neglect. In the opinion of the committee, the heedless disregard of duties assumed by the managers, without compulsion, demands a change in the organization. Until the legislative inquiry they remained in ignorance of the condition of the institution under their charge, and so late as December made the usual rose-water report as to its affairs. No better or more conclusive proof of the utter inefficiency of the management can be desired or adduced than that furnished by themselves in the result of an examination into the alleged abuses, which was made necessary for popular outcry. They found nothing out of the way. There was no cruelty, hardship, laxity of discipline, favoritism or inefficiency that their official scrutiny developed. The woful disparity between the actual situation and the supposed situation which the managers' report indicates can only be successfully accounted for by imputing it to an over confident and careless ignorance which ought not any longer to exist.

CANNOT ACQUIT OR CONVICT.

The financial operations connected with the purchase of lands and disbursement of the State moneys were not sufficiently scrutinized by the committee to form any competent judgment. So far as the matter was developed, without the assistance of expert accountants, there was no justification for the charge of an abuse of trust in this respect. The committee, however, in the absence of complete testimony can neither acquit or convict the persons in charge of the part of the business connected with the School.

CONTRACT SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

In the original act incorporating the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, the power was granted the Managers, at their discretion, to bind out the children consigned to their care, as apprentices, during their minority. But this grant of power was coupled with the restriction that the apprenticeship was subject to the consent of the apprentices. The contract system which has prevailed in the institution for years, is a system of apprenticeship without consent, and without the benefit and advantage resulting from the acquirement of a regular trade in the regular way. The work of the shops is divided, so that but a single branch of a trade is acquired by each apprentice. Tasks are apportioned without due regard to the strength or ability of the children. Punishment for failure or insubordination has been inflicted by contractors who profit by the labor resulting from a system of semi-slavery. The boys were cheated in the computation of their daily work. There was no reward for superior effort and no inducement for reform in a system the success and profit of which depended upon the amount of labor which could be secured from the employes. Probably no method could be devised so little likely to prove reformative in its tendencies as the sale of the labor of the inmates at stipulated prices. It is a practical abandonment by the managers of the care of their wards, which an inefficient superintendency did but little to alleviate. Such a system may do for a penitentiary, where punishment for crimes committed is intended to be inflicted, but it is out of place in an institution where it is sought, by milder methods and inducements, to eradicate vicious habits and reclaim the unfortunate youth of the State. The abuses which have resulted from the system at Pittsburgh we are satisfied are inherent in it, and are not altogether due to careless and inefficient management. There should be no dividing line between the taskmasters and the teachers of vagrant children, and both should be under a single control, in ... The only ... energy to this ... been paid for the prompting of of private citizens, ... suffered by inattention ... your committee that ... Legislature to see that ... from the public treasury ... away without result or ... institution which, while ... nse of reform, is in some ... management a positive evil

...RES RECOMMENDED.

The committee recommend:

1. An amendment to the charter of the Reform School of Western Pennsylvania, by which the Board of Public Charities shall hereafter name seven-twelfths of the Board of Managers of the institution.

2. That the choice of a Superintendent shall be subject to confirmation and approval by the Board of Public Charities.

3. That the admission of infants under seven years of age to the institution be forbidden, and that provision be made for them at the homes for destitute and friendless children.

4. That any appropriation to be made to the school be only payable upon the certificate of the Board of Public Charities that the above provisions have been complied with.

5. The committee recommend the discontinuance of the contract system of labor and the discouragement of the severer methods of punishing refractory inmates, particularly where the punishments are of a character to permanently endanger their health.

6. We also recommend that greater restrictions be imposed upon the powers of committing magistrates and Courts as to the age and character of persons sent to the Reform School with a view to the exclusion of hardened criminals and a consequent modification of harsh restraints in the management of the institution.

W. C. PLUMMER,
J. R. THORNTON,
S. H. FINDLEY,
J. D. BILLINGSLEY,
J. B. YERKES.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. A rule was granted on the assignees to show cause why they should not be discharged; returnable on the 11th inst.

William Strobel, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper.

Simon V. Harris, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made for a hearing on the 17th inst., to enquire whether the resolution of composition has been passed in the manner required.

Frederick Zilhaven, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for the examination of bankrupt on the 21st inst.

John S. Bayard, bankrupt, of Greene county. Register's report confirmed absolute.

Thomas N. Miller, bankrupt, of this city. On petition for injunction, order made for a hearing upon the same; in the meantime restraining the Tradesmen's National Bank.

B. F. Biber, bankrupt, of this city. Order made for the private sale of certain personal property.

David A. McDonald, bankrupt, this city. On petition for an injunction, &c., order made for a hearing upon the same, and in the meantime restraining John P. Smith and J. P. Smith & Co.

George Noble, bankrupt, this city. On petition, order made for a meeting of creditors on the 30th inst.

Joseph Hack, bankrupt, Allegheny City. On petition of assignee, rule granted on Isaac Hipley to show cause why he should not comply with the terms of sale made him by assignee. Returnable on the 13th inst.

J. G. Barnes, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate confirmed *nisi*.

James Rutherford, of Allegheny, filed a petition in bankruptcy.

George Noble & Co., upholsterers, of this city, filed a similar petition. Their list of unsecured creditors in this city is large.

Wm. B. Quigle, of Venango county, filed a similar petition.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

Samuel Chamberlain vs. Thos. Snee. Judgment ordered against the defendant, and in favor of plaintiff for the sum described in the writ.

In the case of A. P. Bryan vs. Windsor's administrators, the Court directed a new trial unless the plaintiff accept a reduction of $10.

John Weigle and wife vs. William L. Morferd et al. Action of ejectment. Plaintiff took a *non* suit.

John B. Sheriff, for use of John Benson and wife, vs. Robert M. Elliott; action to recover damages on a contract for the grading of a road and the construction of steps conditioned for the purchase of a building, which purchase was made. On trial.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the case of Evans vs. Evans.

The two cases of Paul vs. Meik, were referred to Messrs. James H. Reed, Wesley Greer and J. W. Over, without exception or appeal, the Commissioners to meet on ten days' notice.

Eccles Robinson vs. The Federal Insurance Company, of Allegheny City; action to recover usurious interest alleged to have been paid. Verdict for plaintiff for $370.80.

In the matter of the assignment of Michael Nicholaus for the benefit of his creditors, E. Harrison and George Snyder appointed appraisers.

Trial List for To-day.

Diamond vs. Diamond.
Price et al. vs. Reed.
Hanna vs. Frazier.
Walter vs. Woods.
Same vs. Brown.
Field et al. vs. Mulholland.
Wirtz vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
Teutsch vs. Huffnagle.
Hartford vs. Duncan.
Taylor et al. vs. Vetter.
Same vs. Smith.
Marx et al. vs. Bernstein.
Same vs. Hare.
McFadden vs. Chamberlain.
The Liberty Improvement Bank vs. B. E. Miller.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

Marr vs. Harrower. Motion and reasons for a new trial *ex parte* defendant.

John Ripper vs. Isaac Crown; previously reported. Jury out.

George Carlysle and wife vs. Robt. Scott; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiffs for $211.25.

Peter Schegel and Henry Ziegler vs. R. King and John T. Rivers; action of replevin. Verdict for plaintiffs for $250.

An order was made directing that a new trial list be prepared to be taken up on the first Monday of April, or as soon thereafter as list No. 4 is finished, to be made up as follows: First, feigned issues ready for trial at this date, the remainder to make up a list of 250 cases to be taken from the head of issue documents.

Trial List for To-day.

Graham, trustee, vs. Scheeper.
Kroegher vs. The Humboldt Fire Insurance Company.
Davis vs. McClure, executors.
Paxton Bros. vs. Dixon & Co.
Wanderlich vs. Waring & Co.
Cramer vs. Hay.
City of Allegheny vs. Lindsey & McCutcheon.
Hayworth vs. Drexler.
Tesh vs. Tesh et al.
Sutmeyer Bros. vs. French.
Marks et al. vs. Burd.
McKenny & Son vs. McKee.
Mausman vs. Wilhelm et ux.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

The trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Young, James Johnston, Chas. Kellen and John Miller, indicted on oath of Henry Meyer, for assault, with intent to rob, occupied nearly the entire day. The jury was still out at the adjournment of Court.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of B. Sweeny, indicted for keeping a disorderly house.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.

Geo. Wilson,	Mary Ann Spencer
C. Goldstrom,	& Margaret Doren,
R. M. Sibbett (2)	A. Burkhardt,
B. Sweeney,	Wm. Fairfax,
John Hurley (2),	Wm. Quinn,
Harvey Sampson,	F. Van Swattouw,
Worthy Dumbrill,	Josephine Reynolds
Henry Russell,	*alias* J. Mansfield,
Louisia Daubman,	Wm. McClelland,
Geo. Steinhauser,	Daniel Wagner,
Jacob Gass and	David B. Hunt,
George Walters.	

Court Brevities.

THE *quo warranto* writ on Col. Kilgore will be argued on next Saturday.

DR. FRANCIS HARDTMYER entered suit in the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, against Samuel Andereg to recover damages for alleged slander.

THE report of the Commissioners appointed to divide Killbuck township has been made to the Quarter Sessions Court, and an order for election on April, 8th. Alleppo township will commence operations on the first Monday in June.

JAMES M. REED commenced a suit for $2,500 damages in the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, against James Lewis and —— Tomlinson. The defendants, it is alleged, conspired to injure plaintiff's reputation as a workman, and succeeded in getting him discharged from the establishment of Jas. Lindsay & Co.

...AL.

... BURGH GAZETTE, ... DAY, March 8, 1876.

... the operations in business ... loans are becoming more fairly ... this denotes some revival in trade, ... ome. There are no signs of pressure, ... from any source, neither is there any ... ity of such a movement in the future. The ... is ample, and in fact superabundant. The ... class of borrowers find no difficulty in supplying their wants, and to such the current figures are 5 to 6 per cent. on call and 6 to 8 on time, while prime commercial paper is in request at 7 to 8 per cent. discount.

The probability of Messrs. Zug & Co. going into bankruptcy and the uneasy feeling existing in banking circles, throws a gloom over business. There is no doubt but some of our heaviest banks are calling on their borrowers, and we would not be surprised to hear of other failures. Our manufacturers and other business men cannot at the present time reduce their bills payable account, and many of the banks are insisting that it be done or more collateral put up. The reason given for so much bank stock being offered at this time, when money is plenty, is, owners have been borrowing on it, hoping to tide over and hold on to their stocks, but many have come to the conclusion to sell and get out of debt. This is the true policy. We never could see the point of men owning a large amount of bank and other stocks, and at the same time floating a large amount of paper. The sooner all our business men clean off their indebtedness and resolve to pay as they go the better it will be for them and for Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1876.

Money 2@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@5½. The customs receipts were $78,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $446,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling was weak at 485½@489. Gold declined from 114⅝ to 114¼, and closed at 114⅜. The carrying rates were 1@4. Governments were quiet at a fractional decline. Railroad bonds were firm. Toledo & Wabash issues advanced from 1 to 5 per cent., firsts selling up to 92, second to 68, St. Louis Division to 75, and convertible to 49. The advance was due to the result of the foreclosure proceedings in Indiana. State securities were dull. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has notified the Stock Exchange that it will hereafter make monthly statements of earnings.

Judge Davis, in the Supreme Court, to-day dissolved the injunction granted some time since restraining the Panama Railroad Company from establishing a line of steamers between New York and Aspinwall and Panama and San Francisco.

Stocks were irregular. Lake Shore declined 1 per cent., and Western Union one. Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Ohios, Erie and New York Central were steady, and Granger shares weak. The transactions aggregated 133 000 shares, of which 31,000 were Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, 5,000 St. Pauls, 53,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 121; do of '65, 118; do new, 119, do of '67, 121; do of '68, 123; new 5s, 118⅝; 10-40s, 118⅛; coupons, 118⅝; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 42½; do new, 41; Virginia, new, 37; do old, 35; Missouri sixes, 104.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 66⅝; Pacific Mail, 21¼; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 87; American Express, 62; United States Express, 73; New York Central, 115⅛; Erie, 18; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 142½; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 61⅝; Union Pacific, 68; Lake Shore, 63⅝; Illinois Central, 102½; Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 42¾; do preferred, 64½; New Jersey Central, 106½; Rock Island 110⅝; St. Paul, 42½; do preferred, 79⅝; Toledo & Wabash, 3½; do preferred, 9¼; Fort Wayne, 103; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 19¼; Chicago & Alton, 101⅝; do preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 21; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 19; Hannibal & St. Joe, 18⅝; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118⅝; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18⅝; Central Pacific 108⅝; Union 105⅝; do Grant, 103; Mariposa, 7½; do preferred, 7⅛; Panama, 32; Missouri Pacific sixes, 12.

LONDON, March 7—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 94 1-16; account, 94 5-16; 5-20s of '65, 105; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 116; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 104; Erie, 15½; preferred, 30.

PARIS, March 7.—Rentes, 67f 32½c.

FRANKFORT, March 7.—United States new 5s, 101⅞.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 7, 1876.

Nothing new to report in commercial circles; business continues dull and unsatisfactory, as there is a light demand and very small margins for profit; however, it is hoped and expected that as soon as the spring season becomes more advanced, trade will revive.

APPLES—Coming forward more freely, and the market is easier, but prices have undergone no change; $3,00a4,50 ⅌ bbl.

BEANS—Continue dull but unchanged. Navies, $1,15a1,25 ⅌ bushel.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice rolls at 31a32, and good to prime at 28a30c; there is little or no call for low grade Butter.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 13½a14c; do New York, 14½a15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are still maintained; Baltic ⅌ lb for common to choice Apples. Peaches—prime old halves, 11½a12c—no new in the market. Blackberries reported very dull at 11a12c.

EGGS—Market easier in sympathy with the weather, and we reduce our quotations to 16a17c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,75; ambers, $7,00a7,50; Rye Flour, $4,75a5,00 per bbl. Buckwheat flour, 2a2¼ cts ⅌ lb.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue quiet and easy while refined sugars are firmer. Our New Orleans dispatch of yesterday reported both Sugar and Molasses quiet.

RICE.			
Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6½
SYRUPS.			
Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50
MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¼	Standard B	9⅞
Crushed	11¼	Standard Ex C	9⅝
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows 8¼@9¼	
Powdered	11¼	N. O. new crop 8 @ 9	
Standard A	10		
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, lb pkgs 27	
Prime Rio	22½@23	[illegible]	
Good Rio	20½@21½	Roasted Java	38 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		
FRUITS.			
Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes 6	@ 7
L. Raisins, per box	3 25	French Prunes 9	@12
Currents, per lb	8		
TEAS.			
Young Hyson 45 @1 00		Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder 60 @1 10		Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial 80 @ 90		Souchong	35 @ 75

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet and unchanged. Wheat is still quoted $1,30a1,35 for good to prime Ohio and Indiana red; low grades continue very dull and there is more of this character than any other offering while the demand is almost wholly for good stock. The Oat market is easy but unchanged; mixed 40a41c; white, 42a43c. Shelled Corn is quotable at 47a50 for mixed to prime Ohio and Indiana yellow; prime Kansas and Missouri yellow, 55a56c. Sale of 1,000 bushels prime yellow Ear Corn, to arrive, at 48c. Rye dull and weak at 80a82c.

HOMINY—Quiet and unchanged; quotable a $3,75 ⅌ bbl to the trade, and $4a4,25 in a small way.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull and with the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize, prices are weak and drooping—upland prairie quotable at $10a12; timothy, $15a17; loose—from country wagons $15a21, as to quality and condition. Oat Straw very dull, $10a12 per ton.

ONIONS—There is an increasing demand, and prices are firmer; $1,75a2 ⅌ bbl.

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, but the inquiry is mostly for small lots, and there has been no quotable change in prices. Bran $14a15 ⅌ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a22, as to quality.

POTATOES—The market continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping; we now quote a 27a30c ⅌ bushel on track by the car load, and the usual advance over these rates, in a jobbing way, from store.

PROVISIONS—The general spirit of the market is easier in sympathy with the advices from the sources of supply, although prices are still maintained. Our Chicago dispatch, of yesterday, reported hogs lower, notwithstanding the supply was comparatively small. It begins to look as if the climax had been reached.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	Do. half barrels	14½
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10½	Do. buckets	15
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14½	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
Drief Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	$4½	Do. in buckets	—
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 3 lb caddies	16⅜
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	16½
Short Rib do	13¼	Do. 3 lb pails	17¼
Clear Sides	13¾	Do. 5 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23.25	Do. 6 lb do	16¾
Family Mess Pork	—	Ham Sausage	9
Short Cut	23.25	Carbon Oil	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14	Cheese	—
		Pig's Feet, in kegs	—
		Do. do. ½ bbls	—
		Do. do. bbls	—

SEEDS—Continue quiet and unchanged; Clover, $9a9,25 ⅌ bushel; Timothy, $2,65a2,75; Flax, $1,40a1,50.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13a14c ⅌ lb; live do., 50a60c ⅌ pair; dressed Turkeys, 16a17c.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ⅌ lb for good country mixed.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 7, 1876.

The Crude market continues dull and weak, and, as compared with yesterday, prices have further declined; United certificates, $1,91¾a1,92½, and immediate shipment at $2,05a2,07½. Refined is also dull, and prices are entirely nominal; quoted at 13⅛a13⅞c delivered in Philadelphia, and 10½a10⅝c on cars here.

The transportation question is still the all-absorbing topic of discussion in refining circles, and the new outlet to the sea-board, by way of Richmond, Va., has not been abandoned by any means, notwithstanding there has nothing been said about it in the papers for several days. Unless the Penna. R. R. Co. shows a disposition to recede somewhat from the position it has taken in regard to the matter, a number of refiners express a determination to get their product to the seaboard by some other route than the Pennsylvania Railroad, if such a thing is at all possible.

The barrel market continues dull and unchanged; countries, $1,05; city make, $1,15a1,20.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bushnell	Standard o w	3,015
Do	Model o w	591
Do	Brilliant o w	717
Total		4,323

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Livingston Bros	Warden, F& Co	730
Livingston Bros	F. McDonald	51
Lockhart & Frew	Warden F & Co	884
Total		1,665

Progress of the Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, in reviewing the progress of the packing in the west, says: The regular packing season has closed, and the final returns are reaching the points where the final returns will be compiled. From information at hand it is doubtful whether the estimates of the packers, furnished us nearly a month ago, will be reached. One fact seems apparent, that the hogs slaughtered during the latter part of February will no doubt reduce both the anticipated average weight and yield of lard. It has generally been claimed that the yield of lard at Cincinnati would be about the same as last year, but the final returns show a decrease of nearly four pounds per hog—much greater than expected. The average weight of the hogs packed in that city is about 4½ lbs lighter. At this point the returns received so far are meager and somewhat conflicting—some showing a material reduction in the weight and yield of lard, and others a material increase. It is doubtful about the estimates made earlier in the season being realized. At St. Louis the hogs are reported 21 lbs heavier, and the yield of lard about 5 to 6 lbs larger—this estimate also is considered too high by some operators. At Louisville the average weight is reported 4 to 5 lbs more, while the yield of lard is reported 2 to 2½ lbs larger. At Indianapolis the result of the season's work shows an increase in weight of 5 lbs, and an increase in the yield of lard of 1½ lbs. At Milwaukee the weight is slightly improved, and the yield of lard about 2 lbs larger.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates the shortage in the packing of the west at 700,000 hogs, and the increase in weight about 10 lbs. The increase in the yield of lard was also estimated at 3 lbs, Cincinnati being estimated the same as last year, but the final returns of the packing of the latter city will further reduce this estimate, and it is possible that the final returns of the packing of Chicago will lend some assistance in the same direction.

Chicago Seed Market.

The movement was again light in this market, but there was quite a steady feeling prevalent, and former prices were maintained. Sales range at $1.90a2.20 for common to prime timothy, and a small amount of choice sold at $2,25. Clover, owing to an extreme scarcity, was a shade firmer. Quotable at about $8,25a8,50 for prime medium, but the only sales reported were from second hands at $8,35. Flax was quiet and unchanged; quotable at $1.15a1,25. Hungarian was in fair supply and rather slow at 50a55c, according to quality. Prime millet was in moderate demand, but the offerings were very light; common ruled dull; quotable at 30a60c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 7, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,09½; No. 2 96¼c spot; 99c seller April; $1,03 seller May; No. 3 81½@88c; rejected 71½@72c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 43¾@44c spot; 43½c bid seller March; 44¾c seller April; 47⅝c seller May. Oats dull; No. 2 32½c spot; 34½c seller May. Barley steady at 63½c. Rye quiet and firm at 65c spot or option.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $22,05@22,10 spot; $22,15@22,17½ seller March; $22,25@22,37½ seller May. Lard dull at $13,12½ spot; $13,22½@13,25 seller April; $13,42@13,45 seller May. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; 8⅝, 12@12½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1,05.

On Call Board wheat was ½c lower. Corn ⅛c lower. Oats unchanged. Pork higher at $22,25 April; 15,000 bbls May at $22,50@22,55, closing at outside. Lard firmer at $13,27½ April; $13,50 May.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Flour: rather more doing; receipts 14,000 bbls; No. 2 $3a3,75; superfine western and State $4@4,50; common to good $4,65@5,25; good to choice $5,30@5,75; extra Ohio $4,90@7,25; St. Louis $5,25@9,00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Wheat dull; receipts 69,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1,34@1,36; No. 2 Milwauke fresh $1,24; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,23@1,26; No. 3 nominally $1,08@1,11. Rye quiet; western 80@82c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn: receipts 19,000 bush; a shade easier; mixed to no grade 62½c; new graded 63c. Oats: receipts 36,000 bush; shade easier; western mixed 43@48c; white 46@53c. Hay and Hops firm. Groceries quiet. Petroleum quiet; crude 8½c; refined 14c bid; 14½c asked; cases 18⅝@21c. Turpentine quiet at 37½c. Eggs heavy; western 17@18½c. Pork closed steady; $22,90@22,95. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; middles firm; western long clear 12½c city 13c. Lard opened heavy and closed steady; prime steam $13,50@13,55. Butter firm; western 15@28c; State 20@35c. Cheese firm at 6@12¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm; $1,09½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Cotton quiet at 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,10@1,25. Corn steady at 46@48c. Oats dull at 35c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm at 74@75c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet and steady; steam 12⅝@13c; kettle 13¾@14c. Bulk meats firm; 8¾, 12@12¼c. Bacon quiet at 9¾, 13@13½c. Whisky firm at $1,04.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, March 7.—Petroleum; refined 29½f.

LIVERPOOL March 7.—Cotton steady at 6¼@6 9-16d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; 7,500 American. Wheat: receipts for three days 33,000 qrs, including 26,000 qrs American; California white average 9s 10d@10s; Club 10s 2d@10s 8d. Flour 22@24s. Corn: new 26⅝@27s; old 29s. Oats 3@3½d.

RIO JANEIRO, March 6.—Coffee unchanged.

SANTOS, March 6.—Coffee unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,39@1,40; other grades unchanged. Corn firmer and fairly active; western mixed 61c. Oats dull and steady; No. 2 40@41c; white 44@50c. Rye nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,09½.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,08¼; hard $1,14; No. 2 $1,01; No. 3 87c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed fresh 43@43½c. Oats dull; No. 2 fresh 31c. Barley firm; No 2 spring fresh 78@78½c; No. 3 43c. Rye higher; No. 1 67½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1,26; amber do. $1,23½; seller April $1,26½; seller May $1,28; No. 2 amber Michigan $1,02½. Corn firm; high mixed spot and seller March 48c; seller April 48½c; seller May 50c; low mixed 46½c; no grade 43½c. Oats dull; No. 2 and Michigan 34½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Cotton dull at 12¼c. Flour quiet; fall extra ranging $4,50@6. Wheat firmer at $1,52. Corn steady at 38½@40c. Oats dull at 33½@34c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye inactive at 64c. Pork lower at $22,75. Lard dull at 13½@13¾c. Bulk meats lower at 8¼, 12@12½c. Bacon quiet at 9½, 12@13¼c.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 7.—Flour steady; superfine $4@4,50; common extra $5@5,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6@7; Illinois $6,05@8,25; St. Louis $6,50@9; fancy Minnesota $7,75@9,50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 65@67c. Oats dull; mixed 44@49c; rejected 42@45c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Cotton quiet; 12@12¼c; sales 2,300 bales; receipts 2,950 bales; shipments 770 bales. Flour nominally unchanged. Corn dull; 48@50c. Oats dull; 48@54c. Lard dull at 14@14½c. Bulk meats firm; 9¼, 9½, 12⅜@12⅝c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 7.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,39; No. 1 white Michigan extra 1,55. Corn dull; new 65c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1,00; No. 2 Bay $1,08.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Sugar: common to good common 6@6½c; fair to fully fair 6⅝@7¼c; prime to choice 7⅜@7¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,04.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Cattle: receipts 1,394 head, making the total for the week 5,831; market only moderately active and prices are ⅛@¼c higher for medium; the strongest Illinois steers $4,80@5,25; Ohio $4,50@5,15; Michigan $4,50@5,15; Missouri $5@5,25; oxen $4,60@4,76; stockers $3,25@4,12½. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,000; total for the week 10,800; market dull, slow and weaker; sales 3,000 head; Michigan sheep $5,90@7,25; Ohio $5,37½@7,25; Indiana 85 lbs at $5,40. Hogs: receipts 1,000; total for the week 8,300; market moderately active for good; too many light, trashy pigs in market; Yorkers $8@8,25, fair to good $7,75; common to best heavy $8,50@8,75.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Cattle: receipts 5,000 head; quiet and steady, buyers holding off; common to good fat shipping steers $4,10@4,80; extra $5,75@6,00; shipments 2,000. Hogs: receipts 9,000 head; active and firm; bacon $7,90@8,10; packing $8,10@8,25; shipping $8,25@8,50; Philadelphias $9@9,75; shipments 3,800 head. Sheep: receipts 1,400 head; dull; ¼@½c lower; common $4,25@4,50; good $4,75@5,00; best $5,62½@5,10.

WATERTOWN, March 7.—Beef cattle: receipts 219 head; weak; choice $9@9,25; extra $8a8,65; first quality $7@7,75; second $6@6,50; third $5@5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts ... head; market weak; an occasional lot of all lambs $8,00@8,25; sales in lots at $2@2,25 each; extra $3,50@6,50.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Hogs dull; packing $8@8,50; Philadelphia $8,60@8,75. Cattle firm; good to choice native shipping steers ...; fair to choice native cows $3@4,00.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Hogs: quality very poor; common light $7,45@7,75 good $7,90@8,25 ... 350; prices unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—Hogs: receipts ...

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Wool dull; prices easier and in buyers favor; supply light; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 45@47c; X 45@46c; medium 49@52c; coarse 45@49c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 41@43c; medium 49@50c; coarse 40@43c; combing washed 58@62c; do unwashed 42@44c; Canada combing 63c; fine unwashed 29@33c; coarse and medium unwashed 35@37½c; tub washed 50@55c; extra and merino pulled 36@40c; No. 1 and super pulled 37@40c; Texas fine and medium 22@24c; Texas coarse 20@24c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Business was irregular with commission houses, and the jobbing trade was more active. Additional discounts are offered by agents on some makes brown sheetings. Bleached shirtings are in fair demand. Prints are more active. Allen's fancy prints are reduced to 6½c. Sprague's shirting prints are reduced to 6c. Dress goods are in steady demand. Woolens ruled quiet. Foreign goods are dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton firmer; 12⅝@12 15-16c; futures closed firm; March 12 15-16@12 31-32c; April 13 1-32@13 1-16c; May 13 11-32@13⅜c; June 13⅝@13 21-32c; July 13¾c; August 14 1-32@14 1-16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—14 kegs tobacco, Hill, W. & Co; 1 sk feed, C. Espich; 10 bbls rice, Schlegel & Z; 6 tubs butter, Caskey, B. & Co; 1 keg do, J. H. Loh & Co; 4 bags, 2 kegs lard, Head, C. & Co; 19 bbls chimneys, 1 hhd do, J. Lindsay & Co; 4 sks wool, W. Barker; 1 crate mldgs, J. Miller; 8 bbls handles, E. Frey; 14 crates mldgs, F. C. Schwartz; 1 car h h goods, Mrs. J. Carpenter; 1 do staves, C. A. Warmcastle; 10 bbls meal, S. S. Marvin & Co; 20 bxs candles, Reymer & Bro; 25 bdls spokes, M. McWhinney & Co; 1 bx books, W. P. Succop; 10 tcs hams, W. & C. Zoller; 1 bx cards, J. D. Thompson & Co; 2 barrows, Fairbanks, M. & Co; 5 bbls whisky, J. Fuhrer; 3 bxs yeast, Kramer & L; 10 pails tobacco, Wolfe Bros; 30 pkgs do, Pretzfield Bros; 9 do, Herzog & B; 5 cads do, J. M. Sichel; 10 do, M. K. McMullin; 4 bbls onions, 1 do tal ow, 1 keg lard, P. Duff & Son; 2 bbls eggs, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 car heading, Citizens oil ref. Co; 11 c skins, 41 g hides, 3 d do, 1 s pelt, 3 bbls tallow, Lappe & Hax; 10 tcs hams, R. Owens & Co; 11 bbls bkn glass, Knox, K. & Co; 10 bbls whisky, M. Munhall & Co; 5 tcs beef, R. Owens & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car fish, Johnson, E. & Co; 1 do oats, S. B. Floyd & Co; 1 do oats, Elwood & McC; 1 do flour, C. W. Hazel; 1 do seed, Smith, S. & Co; 31 g stones, S. Hare & Son; 73 do, 11 bxs s stones, Lane Bros; 25 cases m sugar, Vangorder & S; 130 bdls b handles, McElroy & Co, 20 pails tobacco, 2 bbls do, C. C. Baer; 1 box h ware, Tate, M. & T; 2 do, Fawcett & Co; 3 do, J. P. Smith & Son; 5 bbls grease, 1 case tallow, Paine, A. & T; 25 bdls rakes, Lindsay, S. & Co; 9 do, 1 pkg h ware, T. Birney; 1 bale rubber, Hartley, McK & Co; 80 kgs paper, H. F. Bruggerman; 123 do, Carter Bros; 1 bbl steel, Park Bros & Co; 20 pails tobacco, R. & W. Jenkinson; 50 pkgs fish, Johnson, E. & Co; 44 bxs s stones, J. Woodwell & Co; 8 do, Scobia, R. & S; 1 bbl scrap, B. Pflaum; 219 bgs m stuff, Elwood & McC; 8 car wheels, G. W. Glass; 2 cases cigars, T J Wallace; 55 sks rags, J. Harrison; 32 do rye, W. G. Miller; 4 bbls eggs, 2 do lard, Voigt, M. & Co; 3 kegs m sugar, Head, C. & Co; 3 bbls eggs, H. M. Caldwell; 30 cases matches, S. Ewart & Co; 3 bbls o meal, 2 do c wheat, J. Porterfield; 20 bxs farina, Arbackles bages, 6 sks potatoes, Taggart; 11 do, 4 ckts cabbages, Cameron; 4 tubs butter, 4 bxs eggs, J. J. Pettit; 4 do, 1 tub butter, A. Barnett; 3 bbls rice, Luebbe Bro; 4 bxs mdse, E. Sellers & Co; 5 do varnish, G. A. Kelly & Co; 12 do beans, J. J. Pettit & Co; 1 do flour, H. Anshutz; 3 tres hams, W. B. Hays; 5 bbs glass, S. McKee; 1 bbl g ware, Adams & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car hay, S. B. Floyd & Co; 10 bxs cheese, 1 do butter, 9 pkgs eggs, Braden & P; 1 bdl leather, W. Moony & Son; 1 bx soap, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 54 bxs h ware, Logan, G. & Co; 35 bxs soap, E. E. Johnston & Co; 8 tubs butter, 11 bbls eggs, 16 kegs a butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 8 bdls baskets, S. Musgrave; 2 bbls a oil, W. H. Byram; 4 bbls beans, Wilbert & W; 2 bags t seed, 1 bbl beans, 1 do nuts, 9 bbls eggs, J. H. Loh & Co; 8 tubs butter, 8 bbls eggs, E. Fox & Co; 3 do eggs, H. J. McCracken & Co; 4 cases do, J. White, Jr. & Co; 3 bxs do, H. Rea, Jr; 1 car wheat, Bennett & Co; 6 do flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do, S. Lindsay; 1 do barley, F. Schleid; 70 pkgs lard, R. Owens & Co; 60 tcs do, E. H. Myers & Co; 1 car flour, Peabody, H. & Co; 4 do, F. W. Jenkins, 10 bbls whisky, H. Evart & Co; 5 do, S. Kienordinger; 6 bbls whisky, W. Haslage; 25 do, F. Evert; 17 bdls shovels, Lane & Bro; 32 cases drugs, Harris & E; 12 skgs tobacco C. Atwell & Co; 38 sks rags, G. A. Dean; 4 bbls eggs, W. Domer.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car staves, Duncan & T; 24 sks flour, J. Harrock; 1 car do, R. Knox & Son; 4 bbls tallow. C. Erbeck; 2 do eggs, F. Ulmer; 21 sks rags, W. H. McClinton; 13 bales moss, P. H. Holderman; 32 sks flour, 2 bbls do, J. Ward & Son; 34 sks corn, Price Bro; 1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 4 cases m sugar, J. Eisenbeis; 10 bxs b powder, Patterson & Carson; 51 g stones, J. Hopkins. 50 bxs sugar, W. Reon; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do pig lead, Beymer, B. & Co; 9 do ice, V. Smith; 13 do, I. Hippley; 11 do, J. Herchenrother; 1 do hoop poles, Penn. Salt Co; 18 pkgs furniture, Miller Bros; 2 cases handles, Balsley & L.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—8 cars ice, Moorhead & Co; 4 do, Nat. Tube Wks; 9 do, J. F. Scott; 1 do bark, J. Callery & Co; 1 car lumber, G. O. Fawcett; 1 do bbls, Paine, A. & T; 8 do, Brilliant O Wks; 6 do stone, Shoenberger & Co; 20 do, 1 do brick, Isabella Fur; 1 do 1 oil, Nealhouse & Co; 4 do b iron, Key. B. Co; 1 do p oil, Citizens O W; 2 do benzine, Con. Gas Co; 1 do acid Pgh. Acid Works; 1 do lumber, J. O. Grier.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car wheat, Marshall, K. & Co; 1 do, 1 car oats, Houck, McC & Co; 10 do barley, Spencer, McK & Co; 1 do, J. Shirmer.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.			
Nimick & Co m	3	J Reaver m	4
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.			
Byers, McC & Co			1
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
Shoenberger & Co o	10	Soho Furnace o	10
Lewis O. & P o	1	Lucy Fur Co	m 1
Carnegie & Co m	1		
Total			23
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.			
W. Clark & Co o	6	E T Steel Co m	9
Isabella Fur. o	5	Laughlin & Co p	3
Nimick & Co m	6	Graff B & Co o	3
Lewis O & P m	6		
Total			41

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 6 feet 6 inches. There was a heavy rain storm in the afternoon, with the prospects at this writing favorable for more.

THE J. N. Camden passed Wheeling on Monday coming up with a tow of oil boats.

CAPT. SIMPSON HORNER, of Pittsburgh, was at the Galt House, Louisville, on Sunday.

THE Ashland Dry docks are to be sold on the 15th inst., by order of Court, on a credit of six and twelve months.

CAPT. J. B. SULLIVAN has purchased the Willie at New Orleans, to take the place of the Rapides in the Texas trade.

THE hull of Com. Kountz's new mountain boat Peninah No. 2 was expected to arrive last evening, from the boat yard.

THE Fearless, coming up, has 425 tons ore for Wheeling, 860 tons for Pittsburgh, and 300 tons of miscellaneous freight.

THE Market Boy, from Wheeling, arrived and departed, and the Carrie Brooks, for Zanesville, and Exchange for Cincinnati, departed.

THE E. H. Durfee, Capt. D. W. Marratta, is announced to take her departure for the Upper Missouri on the 20th inst. She has quite a number of passengers engaged already.

THE Coal Hill, which boat left here last week for St. Louis, was built here in 1856, and will be twenty years of age next October. She is the oldest boat afloat on the Western waters.

THE Missouri river is in a wretched condition. Dispatches from Boonsville state that the Belle St. Louis is laid up at that port on account of low water, and the river falling slowly.

THE last number of the Point Pleasant (W. Va.) *Register* says: Capt. Fred. Ford, of Cincinnati, is in town. He is here attending to his interests in the $40,000 suit against the Clifton Coal Co., in which he and others are plaintiffs.

THE lightning packet Emma Graham, Capt. Russell, was due from Cincinnati, on time, last night, and will be found in port this morning. She departs to-day, and will no doubt, as she nearly always does and deserves, go out with a good trip.

STEAMBOAT losses says the St. Louis *Globe*, like men in high places, they are going very rapidly. Since the first of January there has been 11 steamers lost on the Mississippi river, all of which have proved a total loss, except the Osceola, causing a loss of nearly $1,000,000.

WALT., of Cairo, says: A correspondent who has always been impressed with the durability of iron, while speaking of the Mary Bell and other disasters, says: "Burn up all sink some more of the old craft, and then we will have to put on our new iron-hulled, cabined, wheeled and upholstered, double-engined, tubular-boilered, no-capstaned, smoke-burning, labor-saving, fire-proof, fast-running, light-shaft boats, and carry off the palm. There's millions in it!"

THE Western Iron Boat Building Company, of St. Louis, have just put up the frame work of an iron towboat for Messrs. Knapp, Stout & Co., lumbermen of St. Louis. She will be used for towing rafts down the Mississippi. She is 122 feet long, 24 feet beam, 4 feet hold, 2 engines, cylinders 12 by 14 inches, one boiler 42 inches in diameter, 22 feet long, with ten six inch Lapwell flues, stern-wheel, 12 feet diameter, 18-feet buckets, and will draw but 12 inches with steam up. Cost, $14,000. She will be finished in sixty days from date of contract.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, January term, in the case of Zollinger vs. the steamer Emma, Judge R. A. Hill decided that mortgage on a steamboat is postponed to subsequent maritime liens; that the admiralty jurisdiction extends to navigable waters in the body of the State; that supplies furnished at a home port are not a lien; that contracts to deliver freight and return the money are maritime contracts of affreightment, and enforcible in admiralty; that the master of the vessel has no lien, and that the first clerk has no lien for his wages.

JIM PELL, one of the pilots of the Mary Houston, was quite sick, but is improving. As an instance of ingratitude might be mentioned the case of pilot Lawson, of St. Louis, one of the pilots of the Mary Bell. He was taken on board the Mary Houston utterly destitute, Captain Miller volunteering to bring him from Vicksburg to Cairo free. Pell fell sick, when Lawson stood two or three watches, and upon arriving at Cairo demanded $15, which the Houston paid. If old St. Peter "passes" that chap through the "pearly gates," we won't try to get a ticket to get in.—*Louisville Courier.*

A LATE Memphis paper says: Captain Frank Hicks is expected here from New Orleans this afternoon. 'Tis just possible, but not probable, that he will command the Thompson Dean ere long. The chances are, however, that the Dean's owners set too high a figure on their hand ome vessel. They won't give her away so they say. It will need three-quarters of a hundred thousand to take her in. Her first cost was $170,000, and she has never paid much of it back as far as heard from. The Dean is the finest and best steamer now floating the Mississippi, in addition to the other items. If she don't make much money, she's "mighty purty."

(*By Telegraph.*)

RICE'S LANDING, March 7, 1876.

River five feet six inches, and falling. Weather clear.

BROWNSVILLE, March 7, 1876.

River five feet ten inches, and stationary. Weather clear.

WHEELING, March 7, 1876.

River eight feet nine inches, and stationary. Weather clear and mild.

OIL CITY, March 7, 1876.

River three feet seven inches, and stationary. Weather warm and cloudy.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 7, 1876.

River two feet six inches, and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, March 7, 1876.

River 19 feet and swelling slowly. Rainy and warm this morning; cloudy and colder to-night. Arrived—Glasgow, Evansville; Hudson, Wheeling; Mary Houston, New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, March 7, 1876.

Cloudy, rain and violent wind during the night; clearing up cold; mercury 27 to 43. River 12 8-10 feet, and swelling. Up—Arkansas Belle, 1 A. M.; Chas. Morgan, 7:30; Mary Miller, 10; Sandy No. 2 and Red Cloud, 11; Dick Johnson, 3. The Morgan, Miller and Red Cloud had good trips. Business is good.

ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1876.

Arrived—Mitchell, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Petrel, Cairo; Whale, Pittsburgh. Departed—Belle of Shreveport, New Orleans; Mitchell, Keokuk. River risen two inches. Cloudy and colder.

CAIRO, March 7, 1876.

Arrived—John W. Scudder, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; H. C. Yeager, St. Louis, 5. Departed—Scudder, St. Louis, 2 P. M. River 16 feet 6 inches, and falling. Clear; mercury 46.

LITTLE ROCK, March 7, 1876.

Clear and pleasant. River stationary; 12 inches rise is reported above. Departed—Ashland, Ft. Smith.

MEMPHIS, March 7, 1876.

River fell 20 inches. Clear and cool. Departed—Belle of Texas, Arkansas River; Cons. Millar, Cincinnati, Illinois, Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, March 7, 1876.

Up—Glencoe, 1 A. M.; Golden Rule, 11 A. M.; Genevieve, 11 A. M.; Future City, 8 P. M. Down—Natchez, 5 P. M.; Katie, 2 A. M.

LOUISVILLE, March 7, 1876.

Cold and cloudy. Arrived—Lioness, Pittsburgh; Belle, Madison. 8 feet 10 inches in canal.

NASHVILLE, March 7, 1876.

River stationary.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1876.

Arrived—Fire Queen, Liverpool.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
285 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
RIFLES, SHOT **GUNS,**
REVOLVERS,
Ammunition, Barrels, Locks, Mountings, &c., Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets.
Repairing done. Call and examine, or send for Illustrated Price List.

DIED:

EVANS—At 12:30 P. M., on Tuesday, March 7, Mrs. MARGARET D. EVANS, wife of Evan D. Evans, aged 59 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Second avenue, near Soho Copper Works, at 2 P. M. on THURSDAY.

BATES—On Tuesday morning, March 7, at 2½ o'clock, PETER BATES, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 85 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, THIS MORNING, March 8th, at 10 o'clock.

McQUISTON—On Tuesday morning, March 7, 1876, at 3:20 A. M., of scarlet fever, MARY, only child of James and the late Mary McQuiston, aged 3 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, on Forty-fourth street, above Butler, on THURSDAY MORNING, March 9, at 10½ o'clock.

MORELAND—In Virginia City, Nevada, on March 1, THOMAS MORELAND, of this city, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Hugh McIlveen, No. 202 Fourth avenue, on WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117 Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seeds! Trees! Plants!

Reliable Vegetable Seeds,
Choice Flower Seeds,
Fruit Trees, Small Fruits,
Roses, Spring Bulbs, and
Bedding Plants, Onion Sets,
Rustic Baskets,
Gold Fish, Canary Birds,
Wholesale and Retail.
Cut Flowers in every desired style,
Catalogues free.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR GOLD SOAP.
T. C. JENKINS,
SOLE AGENT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ECONOMISE.
LAMPS VERSUS GAS.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
139 LIBERTY STREET.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,748
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR GOLD SOAP.
T. C. JENKINS,
SOLE AGENT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAUTION—MY WIFE CATHERINE has left my house and bed without just cause since the 28th of February, 1876, while I was absent. If she does not return within ten days, I shall not receive her any longer, and advise every one not to trust her on my name, as I shall not be responsible for any debts she may contract.
Etna borough, March 3d, 1876.
99;b JOHN BRITTING.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOUR NICE DWELLINGS on Hiland avenue, East End. Large grounds, with Fruit Trees, etc. Rent very low. Enquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

TO LET—OFFICES IN IRON BANK Block, corner Sixth avenue and Wood street. Inquire of JOHN FLOYD, American Bank. a46

TO LET—ROOM 60X110 FEET, WITH steam Power, to let. Enquire of SLACK & SHOLES, corner Penn and Third streets. a68

TO LET—2 GOOD LARGE WAREHOUSES, with offices. Inquire at office of Estate of JAMES WOOD, No. 114 Water St. a26

TO LET—ROOM SECOND FLOOR front, No. 1 Sixth street, now Sewing Machine Sales Room. Desirable for business or office.

TO LET—DWELLINGS ON HILAND avenue. Four good houses with large grounds at low rents. Enquire of WM. FREW, 174 Wood street. a94

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1ST, A DESIRABLE store room on first floor of Library Hall building. Inquire of CHAS. J. CLARKE, 44 Wood street. a24

TO LET—STORE BUILDING, NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street, now occupied by R. S. Davis & Co. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & Co., 49 Sixth street. z95

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, Allegheny, a large second-story FRONT ROOM, 17½x45. Inquire at Bank office. b51

TO LET—THE FRONT OFFICE ON first floor and second floor of the wareroom, No. 315 Liberty street, head of Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply on the premises. b68-TTHS

TO LET.—THREE STORY BRICK House, No. 155 Fourth avenue, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of H. W. STRICKLER, No. 5 Sixth avenue, second floor. a25

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE—THE three story Brick Dwelling House, No. 89 Penn avenue. House is provided with Baths, Furnace and modern conveniences. Apply to ALLAN C BAKEWELL & CO., No. 75 Wood street. b19

TO LET—14 ACRES GOOD GARDEN land in Chartiers township, near Ingram Station, Pan Handle Railroad, four miles from Point Bridge. Inquire of GEO. W. MURPHY, Pittsburgh Savings Bank, 188 Liberty street. a72-SMW

TO LET—STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS and Offices.
GAZZAM & COCHRAN, Attorneys-at-Law, 94 Diamond street. b69

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; also, 2 Rooms suitable for a Physician or Dressmaker; also, 3 Rooms suitable for housekeeping. Best location in the city. No one need apply without first-class references. Call at 254 Penn avenue.

TO LET—A NEW FRAME HOUSE with 12 rooms, at Hoboken, on West Penn R. R., with large lot, located on bank of river; three minutes' walk from station. Inquire of TATE, MUNDEN & TATE, 313 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or 59 Federal street, Allegheny. a61

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A WELL FINISHED 3 STORY BRICK DWELLING of 12 rooms, kitchen and bath-room, double parlor, Boston range in kitchen with hot and cold water arrangement. For terms apply on the premises, No 68 First avenue, or to A. HARTUPEE, cor. First avenue and Short street, city. a53

TO LET—DWELLINGS—A THREE story Brick Dwelling, No. 62 Penn avenue, and a two story Brick Dwelling, No. 18 Second avenue. Range, hot water and gas. Will be rented low to good tenants. Inquire of JOHN A. WARDEN, office of Warden & Oxnard, Duquesne Way.

TO LET—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Perrysville Plank Road—one mile from the head of Federal street, Double Brick House of Eleven Rooms, with Bath-room and Wash-room. About 4 acres of Orchard, Garden and Shrubbery. Stabling and Carriage House, &c. Inquire of W. B. PUSEY, 19 Sherman avenue, Allegheny City. b75-MWF

TO LET—INQUIRE OF ANDREW D. SMITH, at La Belle Steel Works, Allegheny city, or Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, 1 Brick Dwelling House, No. 100 Center avenue, Pittsburgh. Warehouse, corner of First avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh. Two (2) first-class Pressed Brick Front Dwelling Houses, with modern improvements, fronting the Park, on Montgomery avenue, Allegheny. b57

TO LET—HOUSES—FIFTH AVENUE and Neville street, Bellefield, a brick house with ten rooms, and all the modern conveniences, with lot of ground 50x120 feet. Rent $900 per year.

Also, house containing seven rooms, fronting on Neville street, near the corner of Fifth avenue, and lot of about half an acre, covered with fruit trees, vines and shrubbery; water, but no gas, in the house, good well of water, with pump, on the porch. Rent, $450 per year. Inquire of J. D. CARLISLE, 37 Fifth avenue. b93-SW

TO LET—VERONA PROPERTY—SEVENTEEN (17) acres of bottom land, fronting on Railroad, adjoining Edgewater station; two (2) story brick house, six (6) rooms, stable and good well of water; also, eight (8) acres of ground, 200 fruit trees, plain house of four (4) rooms, near the Round House and Shops, at Verona Junction Station; also, small farm of 100 acres, adjoining the borough of Verona, in Penn township. Enquire of ROBERT F. WEDDELL, 347 Liberty street. b85

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, with 12 acres ground suitable for gardening, on Hiland avenue. Will be sold in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

To Let, a Room 32x65 feet, with power. Inquire of S. LOGAN, Corner Twenty-sixth and Penn streets. 83

TO LET—HOUSES—OR WILL EXCHANGE for desirable city property—a handsome two-story Frame Dwelling on the Perrysville Plank Road, containing six rooms, finished attic and outside kitchen, with city gas and all modern improvements, with a good stable and one acre of ground planted with an abundance of fruit-bearing trees and shrubbery. Also, one dwelling, containing eleven rooms, three acres of ground, good stable, city gas and an abundance of fruit trees and shrubbery, within ten minutes' walk of the head of Federal street. Apply to J. A. McKEE & SONS, 56 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

TO LET—THE EXECUTORS OF THE estate of Washington McClintock, deceased, offer the following for rent, at low rates, viz.:

1. The large Brick Mansion containing 10 rooms, also, a brick stable, situated at the head of Buena Vista street, on the Perrysville Plankroad, in the Second ward, Allegheny; being in the city, and yet having the pure air of the country.

2. The handsome Frame Residence containing 8 rooms, washroom and bath-room, with city gas, also stable, situated same as above.

Inquire of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., Carpet Store, 33 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. a67

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STORE STAND. The undersigned offers his store and dwelling for sale, in Boro of West Middletown, Washington county, Pa. Dwelling, 32x18 feet, and containing 14 rooms all in good order. Well of good water and large cistern. All necessary outbuildings attached. Store room 32x20 feet. Can sell $20,000 per annum. Will be sold low. Good reason for selling. Apply until April 1st, 1876, to J. C. GEORGE, West Middletown, Pa. c3:WS-S

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second-hand Engine Lathes, 1 Trip Hammer, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—PIANO—A STEINWAY in first-rate order. Price $250. Call at 114 Page street, Allegheny. b50

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Harness Leather, Fair Bridle, Fair Skirting, Lace Leather, &c. THORP & CO., 144 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at JAMES HILL & CO.'S, Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City, Pa

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street, R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE.

The whole or part of an an old established retail coal business, and will lease for a term of years, yards, landings and coal elevators. For terms inquire of the undersigned at No. 19 West Third street, Cincinnati, at 11 A. M. JOHN COCHNOWER.

FOR SALE—NO. 243 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood first-class. The Lot is 23 feet 9 inches by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold low and on very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE—THAT LARGE 2-STORY Pressed Brick Dwelling, No. 54 Caldwell st. Slate Roof. Lot 24x90. Containing 9 rooms, finished attic, hot and cold water, Bath Room, inside water-closets, 4 marble mantles, and all in good order. The property cost $11,000 and will be sold for $6,500; one-third cash, balance in four annual payments at 6 per cent. Inquire of W. H. WAGSTAFF, 131 Wood street. b-33

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—ONE of the finest business properties on Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Market. Will sell at a low figure, and take in exchange a business property on Liberty street, Smithfield street or Wood street, north, say $20,000; about $25,000 cash and balance mortgage on property, to suit buyer, with interest. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 10.
A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE
Of the entire and valuable stock of Goods in the store of the late PHILIP GRAEFF, No. 87 Market street, consisting of the Finest and Costliest
Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Velvets and Silk Poplins, Laces, Flowers and Dress Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
REDUCED 50 TO 75 PER CENT.,
And far below Factory Cost, affording the Greatest Bargains ever known in this City.
MONDAY, JANUARY 10, and following days till entire stock is sold.
NO. 87 MARKET STREET.
L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix.

1776. **NEW SPRING GOODS** 1876.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
J. H. BORLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. LEGGATE.

HOUSES AND LOTS,

HOUSES AND LOTS,

Palo Alto Street, Allegheny,

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, the property, No. 40 Palo Alto street, Second ward, Allegheny. Lot 20x70 to alley. House brick, of 8 rooms, the front one being used at present as a store, with side hall; has Gas, Water, Sewer and good dry Cellar. Also, in rear of above, corner of Graham and Asylum alleys, a good Brick House of 6 rooms and Attic on Lot, 20x40 feet. Special attention invited to this sale. The situation is pleasant and near the Parks. Whether for investment or for private use, it will be found profitable to attend.

TERMS—Third cash, and two years.

A. LEGGATE, AUCTIONEER, 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

BY JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.

Valuable Residence
IN PITTSBURGH,
AT AUCTION.

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING, now occupied by DR. ASDALE, No. 793 PENN AVENUE, near Twenty-first street, to be sold on

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1876,

At 2 o'clock, on the premises. Residence is in good condition; has the modern conveniences, Bath Room, Range, Hot and Cold Water. 7 Spacious Rooms, well lighted and cheerful. Lot 24x100 feet, extending to an alley. Iron Clad Stable and Carriage House on end of lot. Sale absolute. Indisputable title. Possession April 1st next. Terms at the sale, or from JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

BY JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.

AUCTION OF THE DESIRABLE

BRICK DWELLING AND LOT

55 RESACCA STREET, Second ward, Allegheny, on the premises,

Next Friday Afternoon, March 10th,

At 2 o'clock. Dwelling contains 7 rooms, wash room, bath room, hall, gas and water, large dry cellar under whole house.

Lot is 20x110 feet to a paved alley. On end of lot and fronting on the alley, is a

SMALL DWELLING OF TWO ROOMS.

Which will be sold at the same time. Property is in good order. Location exceedingly pleasant; convenient to the Parks and Street Cars. Possession given immediately. Sale positive, on small payments. Good title. Further particulars from JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

GREAT CLOSING OUT
AUCTION
OF
Fine Watches,
CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

Must positively be sold by March 1st, to quit the business.

Extraordinary bargains may be anticipated.

Sales every day at 10:30 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7:30 P. M.

GEO. CRAWFORD & CO.,
NO. 82 FIFTH AVENUE. b160

Assignee Sale.

ON THE PREMISES, ON

WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1876,

at 10 o'clock A. M., all that certain large and valuable Tract of Land or Farm, situate on the Steubenville Pike, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa., and containing 36 acres, 3 roods and 36 perches, and bounded and described as follows; to-wit: Beginning at a post on line of land of Samuel Glass and running thence N. 5¼ deg. E. 36 p. to a post; thence N. 22½ deg. E. 36 p. to a post; thence S. 89 deg. E. 41.20 p. to a post; thence S. ¼ deg. W. 90.7 p. to a locust; thence S. 21½ deg. W. 19.9 p. to white oak; thence S. 58¼ deg. E. 46.9 p. to a beech tree; thence S. 87¼ deg. E. 31.3 p. to a post; thence N. 7¼ E. 46 p. to the place of beginning, on which there is erected one two story brick dwelling house, out-buildings and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE—$200.00 cash on the day of sale; balance of ⅓ the purchase money on the delivery of the deed, and ⅓ in one year, and the balance at the death of Mrs. Sarah Glass, with interest on the deferred payments from the date of said sale, payable annually. Said deferred payments to be secured by tight bond and mortgage on the premises.

S. B. W. GILL, Assignee of Wm. Glass. b89-SW-S

PLANING MILL
AT AUCTION SALE,
On Account of Death of Minas Tindle,

Of the firm of Hill Patterson & Co., on TUESDAY, March 14th, at 10 A. M., on the premises, the Three Story Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory, corner of Old avenue and Boyd street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, having 129 feet 9 inches front on Old avenue and 96 feet 6 inches on Boyd street, bounded by Old avenue, Boyd street, Shingiss street and Watson street in rear—the entire square—with all the Machinery, consisting of 2 large Boilers and Engine, nearly new; 1 Flooring Machine; 1 Double Planing Machine; 1 Upright Sitting Saw; 2 Moulding Machines; 1 Tenon Machine; 1 Mortise Machine; 1 Cross-cut Saw; 5 Circular Ripping Saws, 2 Scroll Saws and 3 Turning Lathes; 1 Fan for conducting shavings to boilers; 1 large Grindstone; all the Machinery, with Shafting and Belting, all complete to make a first-class Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory and Turning Shop, with Brick Stable. Also, at the same time and place 200 M good Common Boards and Plank, planed and rough, with Flooring and Weather Boards, Mouldings, Sash and Doors; 1 good heavy draught Horse; 1 Mule; 1 One Horse Wagon; 1 Two Horse Wagon; 3 Sets Harness. Terms at sale. b72

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner
Penn Avenue and 6th Street.

Robt. Davis,
GRAIN CHOPPING MILL
Corner 31st Street and A. V. R. R.

White Corn Meal in paper sacks or by the barrel
Yellow " "
Chopped Feed by the cwt., ton or car load.
Grinding done to order for parties furnishing their own grain.
Track connections in mill to all points. Cars loaded in bulk or bags without hauling. Orders by mail promptly filled. s38

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR GOLD SOAP.
T. C. JENKINS,
SOLE AGENT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD .... Managers.
MONDAY, March 6th, 1876, every evening during the week and Saturday Matinee,
MR. AND MRS. W. J.
FLORENCE!
In the new American ... the
MIGHTY DOLLAR.
Hon. Bardwell Slote ...... Mr. W. J. Florence.
Mrs. Gen. Gilfloy ...... Mrs. W. J. Florence.
Entirely New and Elaborate Scenery.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETY THEATRE
FRED. AIMS .... Manager.
MONDAY, March 6, 1876. New Features. New Faces. New Novelties. Alice Bateman, Wm. Noonan, Jas. Dalton, Budworth and Kaye, Minnie Baker, Freeman Sisters, &c. Family Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Female Minstrels.

5TH AVE. COMEDY THEATRE.
M. W. HANLEY .... Manager.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
MARCH 6, 7 AND 8,
Unprecedented Attraction. The Original
Harrigan and Hart,
WITH THEIR
Grand Combination & the Gallant 69th
Of New York, supported by a Company of Dramatic Artists. Reserved seats without extra charge at Hale's Music Store, 103 Smithfield street. Matinee Wednesday at 2 P. M.
W. E. COLEMAN, Agent.

LIBRARY HALL.
Two Nights and Wednesday Matinee.
Tuesday and Wednesday, March 7 and 8,
BLIND TOM
The Musical Phenomenon of the age, renowned throughout the world as the
Greatest Natural Pianist Living!
BLIND TOM will give THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY, in which he will exhibit the marvelous gift which has gained him world-wide celebrity, and which has both astonished and delighted the greatest masters of music.
Admission, 50 and 75 cents. Reserved Seats for Children under twelve, 50 cents.
Seats on sale at Hale's Music Store.
CHAS. SIVALLS, Agent.

LIBRARY HALL.
THURSDAY, March 9th, 1876,
TABLEAUX VIVANTS,
For the Benefit of the Ladies' Relief Society, of Allegheny City.
Madame Loheyde and Mr. Mayerhoefer
With others have kindly offered their services on this occasion.
Sale of seats at Hale's Music Store, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. No extra charge for reserved seats.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT.—PROFESSOR WALTER B. SLACK, assisted by a chorus of over 60 voices, will give an
OLD FOLKS CONCERT,
On Thursday Evening, March 9th,
IN THE THIRD U. P. CHURCH,
RIDGE STREET, ALLEGHENY.
A number of well known Singers will take part. Ye Ladies and Gentlemen will be dressed in Ye Costumes of Olden Time. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. b97

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between A. H. ENGLISH, H. I. GOURLEY, J. K. FLEMING and J. N. HUNT under the firm name of A. H. ENGLISH & CO., is dissolved by the withdrawal of H. I. GOURLEY, whose interest in said firm has been purchased by A. H. ENGLISH. The dissolution takes effect February 5th, 1876. The remaining partners will continue the business under the firm name of A. H. ENGLISH & CO., and are authorized to collect all the accounts and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

A. H. ENGLISH,
H. I. GOURLEY,
J. K. FLEMING,
J. N. HUNT.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1876. b98

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased all the right, title and interest in and including the Machinery and Patterns of the

Monongahela Foundry & Machine Works,

Lately owned by WM. J. ANDERSON, deceased, have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Iron Foundry and Machine business in all its branches under the firm name and style of

HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,

And would solicit the orders of all persons in want of machinery, feeling assured that with the superior facilities these works have, that full satisfaction will be guaranteed. Grist and Saw Mill work a specialty.

CHARLES SHINKLE,
JOHN W. HAY,
WM. J. MILLER, Jr.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1876. b82

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of McNEILL, DEAN & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from January 1, 1876, HUGH McNEILL retiring. The Saw Mill, Barge Building, and general lumber business will be continued at the old stand, Herr's Island, Allegheny City, by the remaining partners, under the firm name of McBRIER, DEAN & CO.

In retiring from the firm of McNEILL, DEAN & CO., I cheerfully recommend the new firm to our old patrons and the public generally.

HUGH McNEILL. b52

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS on Bond and Mortgage will be made by the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York City, to amount of $5,000 and upward, on satisfactory property CENTRALLY and ELIGIBLY situated, and used as residences or for business purposes, as stores, warehouses, offices, &c., in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, or good farms in their vicinity.

The rules of the Company do not permit their loaning upon the security of manufactories, mining or coal or timber lands, or on SUBURBAN or unimproved property.

Applications will be received by W. W. PATRICK, of R. PATRICK & CO., No. 40 Fifth avenue, which, before being forwarded to the Company for its action, will be submitted to the undersigned for their approval.

W. W. PATRICK,
W. E. SCHMERTZ,
JAMES PARK, Jr.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR GOLD SOAP.
T. C. JENKINS,
SOLE AGENT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812.96.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by WM. L. JONES, 85 Fourth avenue.

RAGS! RAGS!
I want all the good cotton and woolen RAGS I can get, and will pay the highest market price, either in CASH or trade.
JAMES HARRISON, 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. b:74

BIRDS! BIRDS!
Arrived—A choice lot of all kinds of Imported Singing Birds, German Canaries, Mocking Birds, Talking Parrots, Java Sparrows, Australian Love Birds, Fancy Pigeons and Chickens. Call soon at No. 40 SIXTH STREET, near Smithfield.
CHAS. ESPICH. 940

Wall Street Caricatures,
A NEW BOOK, 48 PAGES, containing 14 engraved illustrations, WITH INFORMATION FOR STOCK SPECULATORS. Price, cloth covers, 10 cents; paper covers, free, by mail. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall street, New York. 543-d&S